The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

STANZAS.

'Tis sweet to view—when orient day
Glides proudly o'er the eastern sky,
While many a streak of living hue,
Along the high arch'd vault of blue,
Majestically is seen;
Yet morn, with all her pencill'd light,
Shines not more fair, serenely bright,
Than Virtue's beauteous Diadem.

'Tis sweet to view, at evening hour,
When darkness veils the landscape o'er,
The moon in all her beauty rise
To deck the crumpled bosom'd skies,
Resplendently sublime;
Yet Cynthia, with her silver light,
Shines not more fair, nor stars of night,
Than Virtue's Lustrous Diadem.

ELLEN.

TO ——.

I know my claims on thee are few,
And there must occur in lapse of years—
But memory will past scenes renew,
Tho' but to bathe them o'er with tears!
Alas! my spirit ill can bear
The lingering death to hopes so fair!

'Twere easier far, to see them crush'd
In sudden ruin, dark and deep—
And every feeling calmly hush'd—
Than live to suffer and to weep:
Like oaks scath'd by the lightning's ray,
Tho' they have known time's slow decay!

But it must be—and I will bide
The feeling thoughts that have been mine,
Will earth affection's flowing tide,
Forego the smiles exchang'd for thine;
And live in dark oblivion's sea,
Almost the memory of thee!

My love for thee, thou last not known—
Nor will thou ever know it now;
For poverty's dark veil is thrown
Around me—and upon thy brow,
Death's lilies flourish, ah! too fair,
My spirit grieves to see them there!

Oh! could I think thy words were true,
Tho' I shall hear them never more,
My lonely heart now would not rue
The hours of anguish that are o'er;
Nor those to come yet—since I know,
Disease, thy strength is bringing low.

Nor grieve so much, when memory turns
The tideless pages of the past—
And my flush'd cheek with fever burns,
Unroll'd by tears, tho' flowing fast:
And my sick heart too plainly feels,
The wounds unclosed, time seem'd to heal.

Tho' other objects interpose,
And peace seems hapily hovering by;
Too oft the thought of what has been
Supposed forgot—yet ever nigh,
Intrudes upon my soul, and shrouds
Each ray of joy in gloomy clouds.

Now fare thee well!—and should we meet,
Tho' all my heart's best wishes thine,
Affin' thy voice, and smile were sweet,
I must not look, or listen now!
And at the last, as calmly part,
As if no pulse e'er moved my heart!

March, 1822.

Lines on the death of a Sailor, who died at sea.

His form lays lifeless beneath the wave
And sleeps in the arms of death;
The ocean's storms he will no more brave,
For its billows now have become his grave,
And received his dying breath.

Yet calm and quiet shall be his sleep,
His pillow, the briny sea;
Tho' a mother's tears shall his grave no'er steep,
Nor sister, dear o'er his ashes weep,
He still shall remember'd be.

His sad crew mourn for a messmate dear,
As their ship glides swift along;
And still the splash of the water hear
As harshly it grated upon the ear,
When the waves he sank among.

And still his mother she mourns her child,
His sister a brother dear;
And the maid he lov'd, who sweetly smil'd,
Yet mourns for the youth whose vows she wild,
She never again shall hear. EVERARD.

TO IDA.

Accept! accept! this flowery garland,
And place it on thy beauteous brow;
'Twas woven in a fragrant far land,
Where Friendship's purest emblems grow.

Then why refrain sweet girl to take it,
'Tis pure as thy own virtuous mind,—
But oh! I pray thee lightly shake it,
'Tis delicate as 'tis refined. R.

TO SUSAN.—*Tune*, Vale of Avoca.

There's not in enjoyment a pleasure so sweet,
As when two fond hearts in true union meet;
As when two fond lips in love's tortures are prest,
And joy breathes the tempest that swells in the breast,

Then! Susan, then! have we oftentimes met,
And I knew that our hearts to one feeling were set;
For I felt so completely our spirits in love,
Our young hearts together were melted by love.

Then be mine love, nor whisper, that I am too young,
Time's Chariot with Hope's tided oxen is hung;
And perhaps if Joy's bow'rs, we pluck not to-day,
Ere to-morrow can dawn, they may wither away.

PERAMORZ.

REMEMBER ME.

Remember me, at morning's dawn,
When Phœbus in glory appears;
When the huntsman is winding his horn,
And the morn-rose, is beaming in tears.

Remember me, at evening's hour,
When the sun is returning to rest;
When quiet, and love is thy lover,
And the night-hawk is leaving his nest.

Remember me, at the midnight call,
When the watchman is walking his round;
When peace, reigns sublime in the hall,
And naught can be heard like a sound.

March 7, 1825. B. M. R.

STANZAS.—SELECTED.

Oh, what an inconsistent race
Are those who court the mine;
How calm they view grim penury's face,
How sink beneath its woes;
How happier than their fellows all,
They bless the talent given;
How from a harmless height they fall,
And scorn the gift of heaven.

Unhappy if they do not love,
Unhappier if they die,
O'er hill and dale of life they rove,
Nor true contentment know;
Now proudly spurning earthly dross,
They sing their blythest strains;
Now ridded of wealth they mourn its loss,
And execrate court again.

Oh, could I but that height descend,
Which I have soared so high,
A different course my feet should bend,
Nor tread it with a sigh;
Too far, alas! I've clambered up
To dream of a return;
I've sipped the sweetly-bitter cup,
And 'tis too late to mourn.

I must go on, whate'er my lot—
Whate'er my fate may be;
Remembered, hated, or forgot,
There's no escape for me;
I still must sing, although my song
None, save myself, shall hear:
And whether right it be, or wrong,
Up the steep hill must steer.

BOSTON BARD.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Who yet has analyzed the hour of death and shown us all its terrors? Its terrors! rather say its joys; and yet these joys are terrible! But should they be? To leave a world for Heaven! Can this be terrible? No! when the hour has come to waft a Christian to his destined home, to Heaven, its choirs sing with all the sweets of melody—a countless multitude of voices, so mingled into one, as to seem so, steals on his ear; he hears and trembles, but not with terror, for terror springs alone from conscious guilt, but from seeing Him before whom man ne'er stood, and felt as though he were to be commanded. 'Tis joy that makes his knees to bend—'tis joy that sinks him down—such joys would strike a thousand sinners to the earth. Well might they call for mountains to screen them. The brightness of His eyes would pierce through every nerve. 'Twere easier for a man, without an iris, to look upon the sun at noonday, than we to bear the sight of such effulgence. By anticipation, by frequent converse in the imagination, Christians become accustomed to the light which throws all other lights in darkness. The sun, the stars, and moon, and were there yet ten thousand suns, still, seeing him, the rest are dark and seen not. MINSTREL.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Charming is the social hour, when solidity of judgment is enlivened by brilliancy of wit, and the lively sallies of imagination by a sweet interchange of pensive gravity.—Ease, freedom and the unstudied effusion of the sentiments which naturally arise in cultivated minds, form a delightful recreation, and dismiss the mind to its serious employments with new alacrity. But there prevails among (at present,) many persons, a taste for low and noisy mirth—which totally precludes all delicacy of sentiment, all exercise of reason and invention—and almost degrades us to the level of those ludicrous animals, whom nature has made so wonderfully expert in the art of mimickry—many who *imagine* themselves, remarkably endowed with humour and the power of delighting whatever company they *deign* to bless with their presence, are apt to give their tongues a license to wander without the reigns of judgment, to affect uncommon expressions—attitudes—Grimaces and modes of oddness and behaviour—and to imagine that oddity is humour—eccentricity, wit—downright nonsense, *prodigiously* droll, and rudeness infinitely entertaining. If the company are as foolish as the pretended wit, or, indeed if they are very polite and very good natured, they seldom refuse the easy tribute of a laugh, either real or affected.

Noise and laughter are but meagre food for the mind—and however pleased people may *appear*, they commonly retire from the company, in which these have found the only entertainment—with an unsatisfied and uneasy vacuity—with disgust and disagreeable reflections. EDWIN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE CONSECRATED BELL.

It is well known to most readers, in the present age of information, that Church Bells, in former times, were much more esteemed than at present, and that this esteem was bestowed on them, not so much because of the properties which Bells of the present age enjoy, as of a supposed power they possessed over all evil spirits. This power was peculiarly observable in its effects upon the demons who collected tempests; a few strokes of the consecrated Bell (for it was baptised) never failing to disperse the storms and the demons together. If the inscriptions on the ancient Bells in Europe were collected, they would make a literary curiosity. The following is from Switzerland, and may stand as a fair specimen, as it shows the various qualifications of a Bell some centuries ago:

"I call together the people and the clergy—I mourn the dead—I drive away evil spirits, and break tempests—and I supplicate the Holy Virgin."

This afternoon, while thinking over the many inscriptions I had read, illustrative of their ancient power, the following story found its way, by some means, to my pericranium:

Among the inhabitants of a small village in Switzerland, in 1560, was a couple of lovers of your good old fashioned kind. It would be needless for me to describe to you the tender vows they had uttered, and the happy minutes of a courtship, which lasted several years, while tending flocks together on the same hill, and dancing together at all the village festivals. Are not all the speeches possible for a man desperately in love to make, already transcribed in the fifty thousand novels which have been written for the amusement of the sentimental reader? To these then I refer you for information concerning this love-affair of my "dramatis personæ," giving you this caution, to pick out nothing for my hero or heroine, except the most soft and sweet.

Behind the village, rose Mont Granch, abruptly shooting its cliffs to the sky, and covered with the snows of ages. This was a birth-place for avalanches, which, however, the village was guarded against by a small barrier of sharp rocks, which, rising at the foot of the mount, had received more than once the threatening mass among its sharp crags and fissures, and stopt its progress. Amongst the rocks which formed this barrier, the path wound, along which the villagers were accustomed to drive their flocks to the mountain pastures. On the upper side of this path was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it was unoccupied at that time, for the priest had perished under an avalanche, which had buried his chapel, without injuring it. One day, while my lovers (call them Albert and Rosalie, if you please,) were tending their flocks on the hill side, they perceived a storm gathering. Immediately they bestirred themselves to collect their stragglers, and were soon on their way to the village. But though they moved rapidly, the storm was evidently gathering with such speed, as to threaten to overtake them before they were half way home. Though a hardy mountaineer, and accustomed to Alpine storms, Albert could not gaze on the gloom of the coming tempest, without dread. Soon the roaring of the wind was heard sweeping over the hills; Albert turned and beheld the air white with the snow it had torn from the hills in its passage. "Holy Virgin, protect us," said he, turning to Rosalie, "or we are lost; Mont Granch is already darkened with its fury; this valley must be buried in its snows. It comes, see it comes," said he, in a strained and low tone, as an avalanche came bounding down from the mountain above them, and Rosalie fainted in his arms, as with a noise louder than thunder, and shaking the solid rock, the huge mass of snow and ice fell a few yards back of them. Rosalie awoke to life, to find the storm raging violently around; large hailstones were driven with such fury as to strip the neighbouring trees of their foliage. True, her lover had carried her under the shelter of a projecting crag; but death was around them! each avalanche, as they heard it thundering down the mountain, drove the blood from their hearts. "We must perish if we remain here, Rosalie," said Alfred; "the storm abates not, and those cliffs above us seem already tottering with the snow." "I cannot move, Alfred, and if I could, these hailstones must destroy me; therefore, let us die here." "Die! no, you shall not die" said the youth, wrapping his cloak around him; "I go to the Church of St. Mary's." Saying this, he darted along the path and disappeared. Dreadful was now the condition of Rosalie; the fierce howling of the winds around her, seemed like the screeching of ten thousand spirits; the tempest seemed to increase to its utmost fury; vast bodies of snow were precipitated in all directions, and at intervals large fragments of rock, loosened from above, came bounding down, cracking, and splintering the crags below which impeded their progress. Where was her lover? This thought agonized her mind far more than fear for herself; had he, could he trace the path in safety, amid the dreadful conflicts of nature's elements. With these thoughts, and the fear of his death, her senses began to fail her, yet her disturbed mind still dwelt on the things around. She turned her eyes above her; the winds seemed loosening the cliff which rose high behind her; she could not stir; horror chained her limbs; she could not withdraw her eyes from the spot. One corner gave way, she lay nerveless and breathless, yet she fainted not, as it sprang like a tyger to its prey. Fire flashed in the livid air as the mass struck—the solid rock shook as if an earthquake was struggling in its bosom. Though thousands of fragments flew around, Rosalie was unhurt; her eyes were bent on the remainder of the cliff, above which the fiends still appeared labouring to loosen. Already it begins to shake, and nothing can save her if that falls. "Holy Virgin," she murmurs lowly; she clasps her hands together, and seems preparing for death. But, hark! what sound is that which destroys the calm of devotion, which was creeping over her. Peal after peal, it comes swelling up the path. "Blessed Virgin! he is—he is safe," she exclaimed, starting upon her feet. The clouds were breaking around—the demons fled to their northern caves, and the glances of the "descending sun" clothed Mont Granch in a crimson garment of light. Albert had reached the church in safety; he had woke the slumbers of the consecrated Bell, and from its hallowed sounds the fiends fled as rapidly as the remnants of a cloud, borne on a northern blast. A few weeks found Albert and Rosalie united at the chapel of St. Mary's, while the consecrated Bell tolled merrily over their espousals. PERAMORZ.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE QUACK DOCTORS.

Mr. Timothy Bunks had, by his attention to business, amassed a considerable fortune. He was what the good citizens call a good man. But although Timothy paid his bills punctually, and was esteemed a good man in the mercantile world, out of it he was held in the estimation of a bad one, for his vices were many; and if he possessed virtues, they were so few that his friends could never discover them. Over-eating, hard drinking, and indiscriminate indulgence, had, at the age of sixty, brought upon Timothy a complication of disorders, which baffled the arts of medicine, and at last caused an imposthume in his breast, that threatened suffocation. One day he was seized with a violent fit, which had every appearance of a stroke from death, for he sunk senseless into his arm-chair. His situation gave great alarm to a brace of female servants, (Mary and Martha,) who had long attended him, each of whom expected from him a good round legacy, when he made his will. Each sent for her favourite Doctor. Mary for the celebrated Dr. Corrosive, a quack, and Martha for her favourite Dr. Vegetable, whose celebrated medicines, according to his own account, operates as an universal restorative, and does every thing but call back the dead into life. During the absence of the messengers, Timothy recovered from his fit, and had swallowed a few glasses of wine before their arrival, which happened to be almost at the same time, for when the first messenger announced Dr. Corrosive to be at the door, the second roared out that Dr. Vegetable was on the stairs.

Mary and Martha echoed the announciation. "Dr. Corrosive is at the door," said Mary.

"Dr. Vegetable is on the stairs," said Martha.

"Then the grave-digger is in the parlour, I presume," said Timothy. The doctors entered at the same instant, and, without further ceremony, each seized a wrist—each ordered Timothy to put out his tongue, and each concurred that his blood raged in a high fever. There never was perhaps, in nature, a finer contrast of figures than between the rival quacks; Corrosive was a foreigner, lean and pale—Vegetable an Englishman, improved in his elocution by the Cockney dialect. "We must raise the one bad fever," said Corrosive; "prepare some mulled wine in a moment." "Cool the fever, you mean," said Vegetable—"a few of my vegetable pills will *do his business*." "Thank you, doctor," said the patient, "but I am not ready to have my *business done* yet." "Prepare the wine," continued Corrosive—"make haste with my prescription—he must be heated." "Must be cooled," answered Vegetable. "In a hopeful condition," exclaimed Timothy; "one doctor declares for burning, and the other disciple of Esculapius is for freezing up my stomach; so that, like an earthen pitcher, I am like to be shivered to pieces, between opposite and contending elements." The dispute now raged high; Corrosive produced his *lettre patent*—Vegetable did the same; and Timothy observed, they "both murdered legally, and might boast of power to kill by authority." Corrosive seized his case—Vegetable parried with a chair. Timothy burst into a loud laugh; the laugh caused a convulsion in Timothy's stomach, and the convulsion burst the imposthume, which gave him immediate ease.

When Timothy had recovered from the effects of his laughter, he gently insinuated his hand into his breeches pocket, pulling out two half eagles, and said, "Here, gentlemen, you have drawn off my *humours* by the *humourous* scene you have acted; in the present case, too, you have *acted to life*, though in most cases I am persuaded you *act to death*—but take your fee, and I desire that you may never again darken my doors, unless the imposthume should gather, in which case I shall call you in, and pay you to create a laugh for my relief. T. G. C.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

ADDRESSED TO A CIRCLE OF YOUNG LADIES.

An accomplished woman never can become an object of neglect; she must always remain an object of distinction amongst her acquaintance. When she was young, she might please more; but as even then she pleased chiefly by her mind, she will therefore continue to please still. The discerning few, at least, will discover in her, beauties, which neither the inroads of age, nor the ravages of sickness can deface. When "declined into the vale of years," she will still, from the superiority of her character, stand forth an exalted figure.—Sense and sanctity, joined to worth and sweetness, are exempted from the condition of all things which are to lose their influence when they lose their novelty. "The ornament of grace which wisdom shall give to thy head," will not appear with less lustre, when infirmity shall cause that head to shake. "The crown of glory which she shall deliver to thee," will in reason's eye, receive new dignity from grey hairs: or rather, according to our inspired author, those "grey hairs are" themselves "a crown of glory, being found in the way of righteousness." Do you know a woman far advanced in life, but yet in virtue and understanding, who, with mild insinuation, employs them to gender wise and happy those about her, especially the young; who, for such in particular, makes every kind allowance, not forgetting those early days, when she too stood in need of indulgence; who, when her health will permit, takes pleasure in seeing herself surrounded by a circle of youth innocently gay, condescending even to mix in their little sports, and by a graceful complacency of look, and pleasing remainder of ancient humour to encourage and promote their harmless amusements? Do you know such a woman? Then speak your opinion freely.—Will this youthful circle be in any danger of despising her, because she is old? On the contrary, will they not contend with one another, who shall pay her most veneration, who shall stand highest in her affection? Can you conceive a character more respectable, and at the same time more amiable? What is there good or excellent, to which she will not have it in her power to win them? In truth, most of the extravances complained of by mortals, are self-created. They proceed from that fondness of fancy which gives consequence to trifles, or from those gusts of passion which produce agitation without a cause. But, next to the power of religion, can you imagine any means of avoiding both, so probable as the wise and calm pursuits to which I would now persuade you? Permit me, my beloved readers, to succeed. Defer not, by the cultivation of your minds, as well as hearts, to lay in a store of enjoyment and comfort, such as you can repair to in secret, when all abroad is unsolacing and insipid. Every thing external is hastening to change and dissolution. You yourselves are gliding insensibility down the current of time. You are on your passage to eternity; and can you bear the thoughts of resigning a passage as important as it is short, to the blind impulse of chance, caprice, and ignorance? Or suppose, you are so far careful of consequences, as to secure a safe arrival; can you, like illiterate and incurious mariners, sailing by some beautiful coast, be satisfied to hurry along without attending to the various prospects and numerous objects which nature and art have spread out before you; or, without taking advantage of the best assistance you can find on your voyage, to improve in whatever is instructive, ornamental, and praiseworthy? Have you forgotten, that, when landed on the blissful shore, your facility will bear no inconsiderable proportion to your present attainments in knowledge: that the most enlarged understandings, where the dispositions have been of a piece, will be rewarded by the noblest discoveries—in short, that they who shine now with the fairest lights of wisdom, shall, like the more distinguished stars of heaven, be crowned hereafter with superior splendor?

A TRUE STORY.

It was during the last war, in the year 1815, when our enterprising seamen were in the practice of purchasing *British licences* to carry Yankee notions to foreign ports, unharmed by their cruisers, that Capt. H—— availed himself of a bargain of this kind, to keep himself from the rust of idleness. The vessel which he had provided for his purposes, was one of those queer rigged non-descript things, called a yatch, formerly owned by the British, and which had seen much and severe service.—Age had weakened her joints, and the barnacles found an undisturbed resting place upon her bottom, where they quietly reposed side by side, untroubled by the rude visits of the *scraper*. Taking advantage of a fair wind—for she would sail with no other—he, amid the jokes of his fellow captains, commenced his voyage for Bermuda. It was a deadening sight to observe her creeping and squeaking over the waves, complaining with her timbers like a man afflicted with the gout. A fair wind, however, carried them to the latitude of Bermuda, though the captain found that he was to the leeward of his port of destination, and he was under the necessity of beating his vessel there against a head wind, a thing by no means so easily done as said. Having tried this manœuvre for three weeks, he ascertained that he was still farther from that island than when he first arrived in its latitude; for his *craft*, like a man in a fit of intoxication, although she looked most strenuously in one direction, yet, Paddy fashion, *edvanced backwards* from the point towards which she was aiming at. Finding it in vain to attempt reaching Bermuda with a head wind, and being out of patience, with the length and fatigue of the voyage he was on the point of bearing away for the West Indies, when one morning he discovered, close hauled to the wind, a vessel, at his stern which looked rather *rakish*, or, in common parlance, like an armed vessel—to attempt escaping, if he wished it, was in vain. It was mortifying to observe the comparative speed of the stranger, as in naval pride she boomed lightly over the waves, tossing off the spray from her dark sides, as the war-horse flings the foam from the bit—a few moments exhibited the ports of a ship of some force, and soon the bugle of the marines was heard above the roar of the waters; the glancing of sabres and muskets flashed from the deck, and without hesitation the stranger ranged alongside, and the boarding officer ascertained the character of the vessel and her disabilities for the voyage she had undertaken. The *notions* and commodities of the vessel, consisting of provisions, &c. attracted the eye of the officer, and as the countries were then at war, he proceeded to *help himself to squash*, knocking upon the butter kegs, and beef barrels as though he felt himself perfectly at home.—The Captain of the Yatch, who, with the assistance of a beard of three weeks growth, had something almost ferocious in his appearance—yet this ferocity was wholly exterior, and he was in fact a lover of fun.—As he presented himself on deck, and discovered the proceedings of the officer, he addressed him in a harsh tone, inquiring what he was about—the officer informed him that his vessel was a lawful prize to his majesty's packet—then bound to Bermuda, and he was now reaping the benefit of his capture. The Yankee, however, forbade him from meddling with his property, and deliberately drew forth his pencil, enumerating the articles taken out with scrupulous nicety. Still the officer proceeded in his duty, and having obtained a proper amount of the delicacies, left a crew on board his prize, and a hawser was made fast to the Yacht, and she taken in tow by the captors. In three days they togged her into the port of Bermuda, where a fleet of British men of war were then lying, and she was anchored some distance below them, and the packet proceeded to town.

The difficulty which presented itself to the Captain of the Packet, was simply this—he had no commission to *capture*, but was only a letter of Marque: yet the temptation of the Yankee cargo was so great, that it could not be resisted, and the Yatch was left below the town for the purpose of having no interloping frigate to share profits, while the packet went up to obtain the proper documents for capture—having procured which they proceeded to take possession under their new commission. The Secretary of the Governor accompanied the Captain of the Packet, and stepped on board the Yacht "as one having authority." The Yankee marched up to him as "*savage as a meat axe*," and asked his name and capacity—the reply was, "I am Secretary to the Governor of Bermuda."

"You are?"

"I am, and I declare your vessel to be a good prize." "Well," replied the American Captain, "You are the very man I wished to see—have you a knife?" At this the dandy gentleman made a retrograde motion, to get out of the way of one whom he thought insane—but on assurance that he should not be harmed, he, at arms length, presented him a penknife, with which the Yankee ripped open the top of his boot and drew from thence a British license. Never was there seen countenances more chop-fallen, than those of the Prize master and Co. The paper was strictly examined and found to be authentic—the appearance of affairs was wonderfully changed—"And now," said the Yankee with a sneer, "Mr. Secretary to the Governor of Bermuda, with your permission, I will dress and wait on your *master*!" The Prize Master gathered himself up and departed, sensible of the "slips between the cup and the lip," in life's journey—the Secretary politely accompanied the Captain to the Governor's residence—the cargo was sold at an enormous profit, as provisions were in great demand—the Captain of the British Packet sent him an equivalent for the goods taken out, at Bermuda prices—and from being a captured vessel and the crew prisoners, she was changed to a welcome visitor with friendly freight—But the money paid for the purloinings of the Prize Master, was returned, with an assurance that the *beef and butter* was paid for in *towing*, as without the *disinterested* assistance of his Majesty's Packet the Yatch would have found the bottom of the ocean much sooner than the Island of Bermuda!

NOBODY'S COMPLAINT.

Aye, Nobody—and why not?—As for my single self, I see no just cause or impediment why my name and a newspaper should not be joined together, in the tenurous bands of scribbling wedlock, as any other body. There is your Busybody, and your Anybody, and your Somebody, and your Everybody—each in his turn run the race of typographical notoriety; whilst, I, who boast a pedigree as great, nay, being eldest of the Body family, of greater antiquity than either, am doomed to group through the labyrinths of mere verbal consequence. Against such an unequal distribution of rights among brethren of the same principle, and of the same textures, I solemnly protest and more especially against the unhallowed profanation of my good name and character. Yea, in my own proper capacity I am resolved to defend both: and, contrary to a certain dogma, of philosophers, prove, that I, Nobody, possess the fundamental principles of a real body, or matter! inasmuch as I occupy space, to wit, length and breadth, though as for depth I dont contend.

All my enemies—that is, all the world, utter daily calumnies on my fame—Ought I not then to avenge it?

Says Goody Gaffer, 'Robert! you will be the ruin of your family—carousing it every night: Who was with you last night!' 'With me, mother—nobody!'

Little master lets fall a glass—it breaks—in comes the nurse:—'Sirrah! who did this?' 'Nobody!'

Miss has a lover—he stays late—next morning a female friend gets a hint of it—for the balmy breeze whispers these things to the sex.—She calls on her and after some chit chat, drily observes, 'why really Melinda, you seem indisposed to day—I fear you rested ill last night.—Oh! while I think of it, prithee what rude creature kept you up so unreasonably?' Rude! me up! (stammering and crimsoning) why—why—Nobody!' when I'd swear by the ghost of a shadow that I never saw the hussy.

Robert, is a tanner, and is considered a fine beau; he struts about big with himself; wears a frizzled head, bolster cravat, three inch pad, sack pantaloons, Suwarrow boots with tassels, carries a six inch rattan, and visits the ladies.

The other day, in a large circle, while officiously pressing a lady to take some lemonade, which she had repeatedly declined, he turned a part of it upon her gown. A friend, who sat near but did not at the moment see the transaction, shortly after observing her gown soiled, inquired who did it? Maria,' throws his pen out at the window, and feels twisted up the tip of her nose, and glancing at Robert, replied with burlesque solemnity, "Alas, Nobody;" what an insult to my name!

HARMONY AND MELODY.

Charles Butler, in his very interesting letter on ancient and modern music, introduces the following anecdote, relating to Mara, an Italian vocalist.

"Once, in a private society, in consequence of something that fell in conversation, she sung, without any accompaniment, the simple air, in Marcello's Psalms, 'In my distress I called unto Jehovah, and he did hear me,' with such exquisite taste and pathos, that every entranced every hearer. To our infinite gratification she repeated it a half a dozen times, and every time more beautifully and impressively than before; a person, observing that there was a violincello in the room, requested that she would permit the late Mr. Paxton, who was present, to accompany her; this was done; it was fine, very fine,—but the charm was lost. This little circumstance, says Butler, may be thought to strengthen Rousseau's hypothesis, 'that harmony is unnatural, and rather weakens, than increases the effect of simple melody.' Mara was particularly distinguished by the manner in which she sung, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth.' It was beyond singing, it was eloquence. She opened it with great solemnity; hope was discernable; but it was only the dawn of hope,—as she proceeded, it brightened and expanded; but when she came to the last repetition of the sentence, the firm and animated confidence, with which she uttered the words 'I know,' and the jubilation of soul with which she pronounced the words 'And in my heart, I shall see God,' no language can adequately tell. The audience thought not of the air, or of the band, or even of the singer; they only felt the sentiment, and they felt it in all its sublimity."

The same writer makes the following remarks on the subject of a musical taste among females in England—

"Let any one, who lives on terms of intimacy with a professor of real merit, ask of him, confidentially, his genuine sentiments on the taste for music in this country? he will confess, that it has seldom occurred to him, to find, in a large boarding school, two who had a real ear for music. After all, supposing a high degree of musical excellence attainable,—should a young lady, should her parents desire, that she should be teased at by all eyes, and fatigue most ears? Yet this is generally the case at every musical 'at home,' which aspires to a concert. This observation, however does not apply to the cultivation of the art or the practice of it with moderation, where the performer aims at no more than to sing a simple melody, in time and tune, and to obtain a general knowledge of harmony. When these are acquired, when the words of the song are well chosen, (which should never be in a language, the perfect knowledge and pronunciation of which the performer does not possess,) when they are sung with decent feeling; and the songster, though pleased to diffuse pleasure among her friends around her, evidently retires from the observing eye,—it is one of the highest gratifications, which is given to mortals to receive. Perhaps an Italian hypercritic would deny it to be music. In fact it is something better; virtue and pleasure alternately smile:

'There too does *Hymen* oft appear
'In saffron robe, with taper clear.'"

COLLECTANEA.

SOUP.—The French are generally partial to all kinds of soup, and always prefer the juices of animal substances to the meat itself; although the following story was asserted to us as a fact, we think it to be one of those stubborn facts that nothing, save ocular demonstration, would induce us to believe; however, we publish it to gratify the author. —"A French sailor on board an English cartel ship, short of provisions, the allowance of each man being only two biscuits per day, and no meat, though they had plenty of water, was observed for three days regularly to place a tin pot on the coals, and after the contents had boiled for two or three hours, to take it off, take a little of the liquid in a spoon, and then very carefully set the whole away. On inquiring what the pot contained, he very frankly acknowledged that it was two thirds full of water, and that he had stolen a buck-horn handle knife of one of his messmates, and was endeavouring to extract a little comfortable soup from the juices of the horn, and had no doubt but in a week or two he should succeed."

Hogarth's No-Dedication.—Hogarth wrote a History of the Arts which he intended to publish as a supplement to the Analysis of Beauty, and even went so far as to write the dedication for it, which was as follows:

"The No-Dedication: not dedicated to any Prince in Christendom, for fear it might be thought an idle piece of arrogance; and not dedicated to any man of quality, for fear it might be thought too assuming; not dedicated to any learned body of men, or any of the Universities, or the Royal Society, for fear it might be thought an uncommon piece of vanity; nor dedicated to any one particular friend, for fear of offending another; therefore dedicated to nobody: but for once we may suppose nobody to be everybody, as every body is often said to be nobody, then is this work dedicated to everybody.

"By their most humble and devoted
"WILLIAM HOGARTH."

A WRITER WITHOUT A SUBJECT

Is like a lawyer without a client; a client without a fee; a preacher without a congregation; a physician without a patient; a storekeeper without a customer; a belle without a beau; or a fopling without his cane and "pouncet box." He knocks with wonderful perseverance, considering the impatience he manifests, at the door of his brain; but all to no purpose; there is no one at home; the tenement is empty! He chews the end of his pen, and gnaws his thumb-nails without success. In vain he throws himself back in his seat, and fixes his stern, uplifted eye on—nothing. In vain, he resumes his perpendicularity—takes snuff—and strokes his chin; in vain, he throws himself forward upon the desk, and rests his aching forehead on his palm. No posture which he assumes; no force of attitude or gesture; neither the frown of impatience, the grin of vexation, nor the yawn of despondency, proves effectual to heave aside the fetters of impotence from the slumbering power of thought. After an hour or two, having fretted himself into a fever, his excited irritability bursts the restraints of reason; he kicks his chair to the other end of the room; heaves his paper into the fire; throws his pen out at the window, and feels

half inclined to jump out after it; walks with great vehemence from the window to the door, and from the door back to the window again; and thrusting both his hands deeply into his coat pockets, swears violently never to write again.

ADVICE TO MECHANICS.

All the benefit there is in possessing money is the use of it.

If you are a man of industry and frugality, you may have the use of one hundred dollars a year for six dollars.

He who spends six cents per day idly, spends twenty-one dollars and ninety cents in a year, which is equal to the interest of three hundred and sixty five dollars.

He who wastes six cents worth of time a day, upon an average, throws away the privilege of using three hundred and sixty-five dollars a day.

He who loses a day, loses seventy-five cents, calculating the price of labor and expences, which is the same in effect as though he had flung seventy-five cents into the river.

He who loses seventy-five cents not only loses the principal, but all the advantage of employing it in trade, which in a few years will amount to a considerable sum. Further, the man who sells upon credit, demands a price for what he sells equal to the principal and interest for the time the payment of his money is delayed. Therefore, he who purchases upon credit, pays interest upon what he purchases, and he who pays down for what he buys might have put his money at interest, so that he who has every thing he has bought pays interest for it: yet there is a gain in paying down for what you buy—for the tradesman who sells upon credit, charges a certain per cent. (say from four to six) for bad debts to those he gives credit, which is not shared by him who pays at the time of the purchase.

From the New-York National Advocate.

One, who signs his name Jonathan, in your paper of Tuesday last, and whom I take to be a person no better than he should be, vapours mightily at the trifling civilities lately shown by my husband, John Bull, towards our daughter, and grand-daughters, in America. A plague on such a meddling, officious jackanapes, say I: let him look to his own affairs, and not poison the family affections of other people. Whenever I offer to patronise the lineal offspring of my body, and chuck the darling under the chin, out steps some mischief-making caitiff, and reviles me with hypocrisy and hollow-heartedness. The truth is, that Mr. Bull and myself are now waxing old, and we look to our children with parental fondness for support and comfort. We are willing to forget and forgive the follies of youth. All the world knows how cruelly our daughter marred our hopes in marrying that sturdy beggar, with a liberty cap on his head. The fellow fairly turned the dear child's brain, by talking about his Grecian and Roman pedigree, and reviling the ancient discipline of our family. It was no wonder that she was seduced, by his sophistry, to renounce her allegiance to her kind-hearted old parents, and set up a separate establishment. But it must be confessed that the fellow has made her a good husband, and our old hearts yearn to embrace our stripling grand-daughters, who, we are assured, resemble us very nearly, both in person and temper. I wish to call your attention to a rank imposter, who has lately published a book called "John Bull in America;" he has not a drop of the blood of the Bull's in his veins, and I am resolved to punish his stupidity and malice, by ordering him to be whipt and set in the stocks, the moment I can lay hands on him. This good man, Bull, has the impudence to justify his absurdities, by the authority of the Quarterly Review; a journal which has long been under the superintendance of Mr. Gifford, who, with a view to flatter our ancient prejudices, did, on one or two occasions, attempt to hold up our family in America to ridicule. Let me tell you, that Mr. Gifford, missed his aim, and has been punished for his impertinence by our signal displeasure. He has ceased to be the conductor of that orthodox journal, and has returned to his old trade of shoemaking. I hope our dear children will carefully eschew such bad advisers, and grow up in duty and affection to their old parents, who have so long taken every care to amend their minds and morals, by sending to America series of excellent books. The late accounts from them, by persons who have travelled, flatter us very much—our ambassador, Mr. Stratford Canning, assures us that a fairer family of healthy and industrious young women cannot be found, but that they are a little behind hand in some of the more exquisite accomplishments of England, and are prone to run after different preachers and sects. I wish they would write home for an archbishop or two, to set them right; but all in good time. When I think of these dear creatures of my loins, I cannot help regretting our long and broken separation, which has been caused by misrepresentation and evil disposed persons. How impertinent is it therefore, in this pretended Jonathan, to check the flow of our parental feelings, and fall to railing merely because our trusty secretary, Mr. George Canning, dutifully toasted "the mother and daughter against the world."—Really, sir, the sentiment went to my heart! I thought my dear old husband, Mr. Bull, would have gone mad for joy, when he heard it: he swore it was true, and that he was willing to make it good against the Holy Alliance, or any other alliance in the universe. I remain, my dear children, your truly affectionate parent, MOTHER BULL.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

To the Mechanics, Artizans, and Manufacturers of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is a fact which I make no doubt has often come under your observation, that almost every class of society in this state has its journal.

The medical faculty have their "Medical Recorder," the Bar have numerous reports of cases besides their "Journal of Jurisprudence," the merchants have their "Price Current" and their "Mercantile Advertiser," the agriculturalists have their "Memoirs of the Agricultural Society;" besides these, the Philosophical Society have their "Transactions," the academy of Natural Sciences have their "Journal;" and many others that might be noticed. But it is no less true than remarkable, that *the mechanics, artizans, and manufacturers of the state of Pennsylvania, have never had a periodical paper devoted to them.* What is the reason of this deficiency? Do the mechanics of this commonwealth form a part of the community less valuable than those that have been enumerated? This, I believe, no well informed person will venture to affirm. They are not only called upon to select persons to fill the most important offices; but a large portion of them are, themselves, yearly placed in the most responsible and honorable public situations. In this city you meet the moral and scientific artizan in the first circle. Is it that mechanics have arrived at that degree of perfection that no further light can be shed upon them? No. For though we must acknowledge that the useful arts have, within the last half century, taken more rapid strides towards improvement than the human mind, at an anterior period, could have anticipated, yet it is apparent that they are still advancing in their course, and have not arrived at the goal of perfection. Nor is it that the mechanics of this state have less liberality than in other parts of the union; the bare inspection of the numerous subscriptions for canals, turnpikes, and literary and charitable institutions, that are daily circulating amongst us, will refute any such charge. It must then be, because no capable person has hitherto attempted to publish a periodical work devoted to mechanics, artizans and manufacturers; and they themselves have made no exertions to have one established, merely because, what is the business of every one, all are apt to neglect.

Formerly it was believed that the Pennsylvanians were a slow, but a sure people. That they were difficult to set in motion; but when moved, generally acted with effect. It has been said of them, as has been said of the law, "they have leaden feet, but iron hands," and the observation was not entirely destitute of foundation. How many years passed on while the mechanics of Philadelphia were experiencing and deploring the want of a popular school for scientific instruction! Every body talked of it; every one acknowledged it would be of infinite use, while no one made the slightest attempt towards its establishment. A town meeting was called, and in a few days *The Franklin Institute* sprang into operation, and now, in its second year, with your patronage, is in the most flourishing condition. But recently, Pennsylvania has proved herself to be as prompt in movement as effectual in action. There is no country in the world where the mass of the people read as much as they do in America; there is scarcely a mechanic of any repute in this city or liberties who does not take a newspaper; some two. It cannot be possible then, that a well conducted periodical work, calculated peculiarly for the instruction of Mechanics, Artizans, and Manufacturers, will be refused encouragement. No. It will receive a liberal patronage!

The principal difficulty hitherto has been, *to make a judicious choice of a person to edit such a work; but this difficulty has been overcome.* He should be a man of education and talents, particularly versed in Natural Philosophy and Mechanics, to enable him to write original essays on subjects connected with the arts. He should be possessed of industrious habits; for he must collect from foreign and domestic journals every thing that will tend to improve the mind of the artizan. He should be a man of quick apprehension and ready with his pen, so that he might catch the heads of a lecture, to present to his readers; he should be a man of the strictest integrity, devoted to their interest, that he might enjoy the confidence of his fellow citizens.

The gentleman who has been appointed Professor of Mechanics to the Franklin Institute, possesses all these qualifications, and has been prevailed on to dedicate them to your service. He deserves your gratitude, and I flatter myself will receive your *liberal patronage.* His journal will be published under the auspices of the Institute, and will consist not only of their transactions, but such essays and information as their professors, managers, and members, and all others, shall contribute.

For my own part, I cannot entertain a doubt but it will be an instructive and amusing work, and earnestly recommend it as such to your attention.

Your obedient servant,

P. A. BROWNE,

Corresponding Secretary to the Franklin Institute.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Lines on Mr. CHARLES JAMES KENYON, who died in New Orleans, on the 1st of March, 1824, in the sixteenth year of his age.

Oh, death, cruel tyrant! how sad is thy sway,
For the youthful and aged alike are thy prey!
The bud which has promis'd the fairest of spring,
And the sear'd oak, alike, feel thy wide-spearing sting.

Why should he whom we mourn thus be gather'd by thee,
And the purest of youths thus thy stark victim be!
Far, far, from his kindred he yielded his breath,
No friend from his brow wip'd the cold dews of death.

Oh! 'tis task, most unhappy, to watch the last ray
Of life, from a friend, flicker feebly away;—
But 'tis sadder to learn that in strange land he died,
And no kind one the last thrilling duties supplied.

Yet the virtuous have ever one pitying friend,
Who in each scene of life stills their steps doth attend;
And whose wisdom oft calls them to mansions of bliss,
When their souls seem too pure for a dark world like this!

Let his friends no more grieve for their lov'd one laid low,
Nor at the bereavement, be bow'd down in woe;
His soul, in obedience to Heaven's high word,
Now dwells with the "just ones who die in the Lord."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

AERIAL FLIGHTS—No. 4.

Come trace the shoreless sea of light,
Where countless worlds like islands bright
Float through a field, endless tide,
And seem on pearly floods to glide.

Too pure for ill a clime like this,
Too fair for gloom its scenes of bliss,
But not too pure for smiles of love,
Is this blest scene through which we rove.

For love's a pure and holy thing,
Though stain'd on earth by sorrowing;
Though there deceit may dim its flame,
'Tis bright in Heaven—from whence it came

Oh! then how blest to linger here,
Nor ever change or coldness fear;
For oh, what is there like the love,
Which fond and faithful spirits prove.

Then mid these skies of crystaline,
We'll watch their worlds of glory shine,
Whose shores are studded thickly o'er
With sapphire, pearl and golden ore.

But precious stones—nor glittering gems,
Nor countless dazzling diadems,
Which spread their rich effulgence here,
And fill with light each rolling sphere.

Not these can charm—for 'tis to be
Forever near, and blest by thee:
For love on earth will soon expire,
Where folly shades its magic fire.

And those who would its rapture feel,
Must from yon shades of sorrow steal,
And leave the forms where feeling dies,
And seek it only in the skies. ICH.

MR. WEBSTER & MR. RANDOLPH.

Several erroneous reports of the termination of the late differences between these honorable gentlemen having been circulated, we are happy to publish the following extract of a letter, received in Providence, R. I. from Washington, said to be from an authentic source, on the subject:

"The facts respecting Mr. Webster are, that a challenge was sent to him by Mr. Randolph, through Mr. Benton, of the Senate. No further communication took place, till in a short time the challenge was withdrawn.—There was no interference of the friends of the parties, so far at least as Mr. Webster was concerned. There was no occasion for it. He, without doubt, regarded the challenge as having been prompted by feelings highly excited, and still further prompted by ill health. He was persuaded that on due reflection, the message would be recalled. The event proved that his opinion was a correct one. The affair terminated here. Mr. Webster's conduct was marked by a forbearance and delicacy, which won for him, here, additional honor and esteem, and which called forth from Mr. Benton, a particular and unqualified expression of admiration."

The reception of the "Nation's Guest" in this Republic, says the Boston Statesman, has been witnessed with feelings of warm sympathy by the new Republics of South America. Perhaps the strength of some of the expressions in the following extract of a letter from a distinguished citizen of Buenos Ayres, may amuse the colder and more calculating politicians of these Northern climes, but it will at the same time show with how much zeal the Republicans of South America enter into all those noble and genuine emotions, which the presence of Lafayette has excited here.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres.

"I have just received newspapers from the United States, informing me of the magnificent reception of General LAFAYETTE. I have never read newspapers with such exquisite delight as these, and I firmly believe there was never so interesting and glorious an event in the civilized world, in which all classes of people participated in the general joy, as on this occasion. There is an association of ideas connected with this event, that produces in my soul emotions I cannot express, and fills my heart with such grateful recollections, as I cannot forget but with my existence. That ten millions of souls, actuated by pure sentiments of gratitude and friendship, should, with one voice, pronounce this individual the "GUEST OF THE NATION," and pay him the highest honors the citizen of a free nation can offer, is an event which must excite the astonishment of Europe, and show the inestimable price of Liberty."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The packet ship Crisis, from London, and the Cortes, from Liverpool, bringing advices up to the 1st of March, have just arrived at New York.

The French budget has been brought forward. The receipts are estimated at 928 and the expenses at 926 millions of francs.

Mr. Wilberforce, the philanthropic advocate of the abolition of slavery, is, owing to declining health, about to retire from parliament, after sitting forty-five years.

The Catholic question continued to occupy public attention. A meeting of Catholic delegates had been held in London, and petitions to parliament agreed to, praying for a removal of the disqualifications which affected the whole of that body. The petition to the house of commons was presented by Sir Francis Burdett, who concluded a long and eloquent speech by moving "that the house should resolve itself into a committee to consider the existing laws which affect his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, with a view to their repeal." A long debate followed on this motion, in which Mr. Canning and Mr. Brougham bore a conspicuous part; when, at three o'clock in the morning, the house divided, and the votes were found to be, for the motion 247, against it 234, majority for the motion 13. The announcement of the numbers was received with cheers; and on the reporters re-entering the gallery, they found the house in a committee, and Mr. Peel declaring, that the opposers of the bill which the honorable member from Westminster intended to introduce, would suffer it to be read a first time, *pro forma*, and would make their stand against it on the second reading. After several resolutions had been proposed and agreed to, the house resumed; the report of the committee was brought up and agreed to, and leave was given to bring in a bill, founded on the resolutions of the committee. Mr. Peel asked when it was the intention of the honorable Baronet to move the second reading of the bill. Sir Francis Burdett was understood to answer, not till after easter.

The official intelligence of the liberation of Peru was received in London on the 2d of March, by the Lion cutter from Carthagena. The King of England was sick at Windsor. Mr. Canning had had an increased attack of the gout, brought on, it was supposed, by the exertions which he made in the house of commons on the Catholic question. The Marquis of Wellesley had been indisposed for some time, in consequence of which a levee and drawing room, announced to be held at the Castle of Dublin, had been postponed. The Duke of Wellington was also sick with an abscess in his ear.

The British government is stated to have made arrangements for immediately sending out 2000 Irish emigrants to Canada.

In the course of a debate in the British house of commons, on the navy supply, Mr. Hume observed, that it would astonish the house to be informed, that in the last three years, the sum of £6,640,000 had been voted for dock-yards, wharves, &c. and since 1815, £23,000,000 for building and repairing ships.

A calculation has been made in England, that upwards of 100,000 lbs. weight of meal is annually destroyed by domestic vermin in the different mills throughout the kingdom.

Mineral tallow, which was discovered in Finland in 1736, has lately been found in a log on the borders of Loch-Fye in Scotland. It melts at 118, and boils at 280 degrees heat.

The identical Press, at which Dr. Franklin worked, in London, is now in the possession of Messrs. Cox & Baylis, in Great Queen street, in the same city.

The London Courier of the 17th ultimo, intimates that the example of England, in recognizing the independence of Mexico, Colombia, and Buenos Ayres, will be followed by the continental powers; and states that nothing had been said or done on the continent "to shake the general confidence in the duration of peace."

It was stated in the British House of Commons on the 17th ult. that the annual revenue derived from the turnpike tolls in the vicinity of London, amounted to a million and a half pounds sterling. There are ten of the gates which yield £240,000.

A letter from Liverpool, states "owing to strong and high westerly winds in October, November, and part of December, there was detained in Liverpool at one period, over four hundred vessels bound to America."

Probert, who was so deeply implicated with Thurtell, in the horrible affair of Gill's Cottage, (the murder of Mr. Weare,) has been arrested for horse stealing.

The quantity of rain which fell in London in the year 1824 was 32, 74 inches, being nearly half as much again as the average of the seven preceding years, which was only 22 76 inches.

A community of christians has lately been discovered in Persia, who occupy a small town near Tabreez, and have churches and bishops at Jerusalem, Diarbeker, and Mousel. They are distinguished from other oriental christians by their professing to be of Jewish descent, and by their forming an independent community, regulated by a patriarch and bishops, unconnected with any other establishments.

The Horticultural Society of London have despatched one of their most able collectors to the mouth of the Columbia—David Douglas, who was formerly one of the head gardeners at the Glasgow botanical garden. He had, previous to his being sent on the present expedition, done himself great credit, and given his employers the highest satisfaction, during his mission to the United States, for the purpose of procuring plants and fruits for the Society. His undertaking is now a far more arduous one. After spending the ensuing season in collecting on the North West Coast, through nearly ten degrees of latitude, he will cross the Rocky Mountains in lat. 55, and fall in with Capt. Franklin's line of route at Isle de la Crosse, and return over land with that enterprising officer to Hudson's Bay.

The celebrated Manheim telescope, the master piece of the famous Spniger, a Hungarian optician, was destroyed some time ago in a most singular manner. A servant of the observatory having taken out the glasses to clean them, put them in again, without observing that a cat had crept into the tube. At night, the animal being alarmed at the strong power of the lunar rays, endeavored to escape; but the effort threw down the instrument, which, falling to the ground from the top of the tower, was broken to pieces.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

A sudden rise has taken place within the last few days, in the price of Stock of the Bank of the United States. Twenty per cent. advance has been refused, the holders demanding twenty-one and a half.

The owner of the $20,000 prize drawn last week in the Maryland State Lottery, is Mr. B. Fitzimmons of this city.

A city paper commenting on the activity of business here, says, the demand for *domestics* especially, was so brisk that some of the principal *houses* in the city were nearly emptied—of GOODS!

The drawing of the Literature Lottery took place in New York on Wednesday last. The following are the numbers drawn—20, 17, 42, 37, 8, 54, 56, 39, 25.

On Thursday afternoon, about half past 4 o'clock, our city was alarmed by the cry of fire, which originated in the garret of the house occupied by Richard Wall, chairmaker, No. 23 Coombs's Alley. But little or no injury was done, owing to the prompt attendance of our fire-men.

Several rafts, laden with Laxawaxen Coal, have just arrived from the Company's mines.

Mr. Poinsett, Minister of the United States to Mexico, has sailed in the frigate Constellation, for Vera Cruz. Mr. P. is accompanied by Mr. Mason, the Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Edward Thornton Taylor, as Private Secretary.

The House of Assembly of New York, has passed, by a great majority, a bill constituting a Board of Internal Improvement. The Governor is constituted ex-officio a member of the Board, together with four Canal Commissioners; and two others are to be appointed by the Governor and Senate.

Roses.—It is reported that Roses were first brought from Italy to England in the year 1522. They were consecrated as presents from the Pope, and in 1526 they were placed over the goals of confessionals as the symbols of secrecy.—Hence the meaning of the pharse "under the rose."

Buenos Ayres Papers to the 24th of January, state, that great rejoicings were going on in consequence of the triumph of the Patriots in Peru. The Brazillian Consul having declined to illuminate on this occasion, all the windows of his house were broken.

The Secretaries of War and Navy, are both absent from Washington, on a visit to their friends.

The City Councils of Boston have requested the Mayor to procure for the use of the city, correct copies of portraits of most of the great men of Massachusetts, whose services contributed largely towards our independence, and reflect such high honour on their native state.

On the 12th ult. James Hudson was executed at Fall Creek, Indiana, for the murder of Logan, an Indian chief. This murder took place about a year ago. There were 9 Indians murdered at the same time and place—2 men, 4 women, and 3 children. The number of whites engaged in killing them, 7—5 men and two boys.

Letters from Buenos Ayres, by an arrival at New York, state that the law prohibiting the importation of flour, had been published in the official register, and that there was no doubt it would go into effect in July next.

On Saturday afternoon, the Lady Adams, a first rate brig of three hundred tons, built for Colonel Tenant by Mr. Beacham, was launched from his ship yard at Fell's Point, Baltimore.

The second trial of Desha, of Kentucky, for the murder of Baker, has been postponed until June next. Judge Davidge, who, it is said, will preside on the bench, is a firm, upright magistrate.

A Society, Auxiliary to the African Colonization Society, has been formed at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri.

It is proposed to the Legislature of New-York to make provision for the wife and children of Fulton, whom the recent decisions of the Courts with respect to the freedom of steam navigation, have deprived of an income from that source.

A few days ago, on the upper section of the James River Canal, a mass of rocks weighing 544 tons, was fractured by one blast. The rock was 65 feet long, 10 feet broad, and 11 feet thick.

An Alexandria paper states, that Shad had been sold at that market at two dollars a hundred by the cargo, and that $2 25 was the market price on Tuesday week.

"A melancholy accident," says the Pottsville Miner, "happened in one of the coal mines on Tuesday last. Two men were employed undermining the coal, when suddenly the superincumbent strata fell down and crushed one of them to death. The other had time to escape out of the reach of the falling mass."

A female in Richmond, Virginia, who had been promised marriage but whose swain forfeited his word, horsewhipped him in the public streets a few days since. The fellow ran for his life and she in pursuit.

The St. Lawrence river was open at Montreal on the 26th ult. and two Durham boats had arrived at that port, a circumstance, it is stated, which had not occurred, at so early a period, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of Montreal.

The central committee of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal convention is shortly to meet, to take definite measures for obtaining subscriptions to that work. The old Potomac company is to meet on the second of May, to accept the new charter.

The Susquehannah river is in fine order for navigation. A steamboat might at this time descend from Harrisburg to the Chesapeake Bay.

There are now building at the Ship Yards, in New York, forty-one vessels, exclusive of pilot boats and small craft. Thirteen are ships of the first class.

A handsome steamboat, called the Bolivar, has been recently launched in New York, for the navigation of the river Magdalena, in the Republic of Colombia.

Gen. Bernard, Mr. Shriver, and other officers and gentlemen attached to the Board of Engineers, have left Washington, on a tour of reconnoisance through the Southern States, with the view of ascertaining the most eligible route for the contemplated National road from the seat of government to New Orleans.

On the 3d January last, the Senate of the University of Glasgow, Scotland, conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity upon the Rev. Wm. Craig Brownlee, of Basking Ridge, New Jersey.

By the arrival of the schr. Chernb, Captain Thompson, at Baltimore, from Porto Rico, we learn that Capt. Sloat, of the U. S. schr. Grampus, drove ashore, on the south side of the island of Porto Rico, a piratical vessel, and succeeded in capturing the whole of the crew.

The height of the 'Great Tree' on Boston Common, is 65 feet; the girth, 2½ feet above the surface, is 21 feet 8 inches; the extremity of the branches is 86 feet.

Burnham, who was committed for the supposed murder of his wife, with four other prisoners on the 24th ult. broke jail at Machias, Maine.

The Raleigh Register, mentions that some of the country customers of the Bank of that place, are in the habit of signing their securities names, when it is inconvinient to obtain them. A similar liberty in England cost Dr. Dodd his life!

Two fellows were lately apprehended at Boston, for passing counterfeit money. One of them, to get his own neck out of the noose, turned state's evidence and on being called on to be sworn, he objected stating that it was against his conscience to take an oath.

A circular has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, to all commanders of vessels and stations, requiring them in the months of January and July each year, to report the general character and deportment of every officer under their command.

On Saturday night, a warehouse on Calvert's wharf, Norfolk, was destroyed by fire. The loss of the owner, Capt. Harm, was between 4 and 500 dollars. The fire originated from the overflow of the tide communicating with lime in the warehouse.

The whole of the Ohio Canal Loan, of 400,000 dollars, has been taken in New York, by John Rathbone, jr. and Eleazor Lord, at 97½ per cent. for five per cent. stock. This is equivalent to 13 per cent. premium on six per cent. stock.

By a letter from Colombia, information has been received that Mr. Anderson, our minister to the republic, is, in consequence of the lamented death of his excellent lady, about to return immediately to the United States.

The Governor of the state of Georgia has issued his proclamation, warning all persons from intruding upon the lands ceded within the limits of that state, by the treaty with the Creek Indians either for settlement or otherwise.

On Saturday, a boat returning from Norfolk to the Navy Yard, was upset, and four out of five of her crew were drowned, viz:—Dunnavant, Garrison, Curtis and Portlock.

An account has been received in Boston, by an arrival in 58 days from Messina, that the United States frigate Constitution had been ashore at Syracuse, was got off, and sailed for Malta. The ship Ontario was still at Messina.

Such is the increase of population in America, that the importations in the United States increase, notwithstanding the numerous and various manufactories in the country. In Boston, the duties on importations in 1823, were $3,847,644; in 1824, $4,193,112.

A snow storm, commenced at Alexandria, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and continued until the same hour on Sunday morning.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society received during the month of February, $1959 89. The issues during the same period were, 1672 bibles and 1834 testaments, valued at $1914 03.

The steam boat Pioneer arrived at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 12th inst. from New Orleans, in nine days and twenty-two hours, the shortest passage ever made up the river between those two ports.

A fine fat Ox was lately brought to Troy, N. Y. which weighed, on the foot, 2,772 lbs. Good judges say he will weigh 2,240 lbs. when slaughtered. This Ox was fatted at Shaftsbury, Vt. is seven years old, of unadulterated American breed.

As a striking evidence of the unusual mildness of the past winter, it is stated as a fact, that the Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace, has not been closed the whole winter. The oldest inhabitants do not recollect a like circumstance.

The U. S. ship North Carolina, 74, Commodore Rodgers, got under way from her anchorage in Hampton Roads, on Saturday, 26th ult. at three o'clock, and passed Cape Henry light at half past six, with a smart "cracking breeze" from the N. W. Her destination is for the Mediterranean station.

A child about thirteen months old, was burnt to death on Sunday week, at Captain Schnebly's near Sharpsburgh, Md.

A letter from a gentleman who has descended the Susquehanna to tide water, says: "The trade on this river is immense, much greater than I had any idea of. From the different branches of the river, from Pennsylvania, and New York, the quantities of flour, wheat, whiskey, and lumber, brought down are very great, and will daily continue to increase."

It is a singular fact that the people of Norfolk district, Virginia, have never changed their Representative since the establishment of the Federal Government. Col. Josiah Parker represented the district from 1789 to 1801, when it was divided, and the county of Isle-of-Wight, in which Col. Parker resided, being separated from it, Mr. Newton was elected to represent the Norfolk district. A change of Representatives, it is true, thus took place, but it was not made by the election of the people. Mr. Newton has represented it ever since.

At the last term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Bath, Steuben county, N. Y. Robert Douglass was tried a second time for the murder of Samuel H. Ives. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the last Friday in this month. It is to be recollected, that this case was before the Supreme Court some weeks since, when it was given in evidence that the jury who were on the first trial had separated, and some of them went to a tavern. The Court ordered a new trial.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.

The Delaware tide-lock is completed, with the exception of the gates, which will soon be put in. The stone of which this lock is made is from Leiper's quarry, and, although not beautiful, it exhibits a specimen of solidity and strength calculated to afford pleasure to those who may visit the work. The western lift-lock will be finished early in August, and will be built of a beautiful granite from Port Deposit. It is also probable that the western tide-lock will be finished the present season. The summit near the Buck tavern presents a busy scene, and is well worth the trouble of a visit. Early in this month, one of the Baltimore steamboats will run three times a week to the Delaware tide-lock, at which place there is a public house, and horses can be procured there by those who wish to visit the line of canal.

The differences which have existed between the Panis and other Indians, with the inhabitants of the Mexican territory, have been brought to an amicable termination by the agency of Major O'Fallon. By this arrangement, a friendly intercourse will be restored in that quarter, and security given to our citizens who are directing their steps towards St. Fe.

What a country is this of ours! We always supposed the Western regions of it to possess many advantages as the seat of manufacturers, but we never expected to hear, in our day, of *Rhode Island* being supplied with window glass from the state of *Indiana*.

"A few days since, (says the Providence Patriot) whilst attending to some business in a mercantile house in this town, our eye accidentally glanced on a box of window glass, bearing the manufacturer's name, and the place from whence it came, New Albany. At first, we were at a loss to decide where, or in what state New Albany was situated, but upon summing up what geographical knowledge we possessed, we at length ascertained that New Albany is in the state of Indiana, near the Falls of Ohio, about 1100 miles distant from this, and about 500 westward of the Alleghany Mountains. Inquiring of a dealer as to the quality of the glass, we were informed that it was excellent, and quite superior to any manufactured in the Eastern states, and infinitely superior to that manufactured at the celebrated glass-works in Pittsburgh. Indeed, so highly did our friend esteem the glass, that he was anxious to order a large supply, and wants only to ascertain the safest and most expeditious way of bringing it to this section of the country, when he will issue his orders."

By the arrival of the brig Mary Ann, at this port, from St. Thomas, we have a confirmation of the capture of a piratical vessel as mentioned some days since in a Baltimore paper. It appears that the capture was made by the schooner Deffine, under the command of Lieut. Pendergrass, of the U. S. schooner Grampus. The piratical sloop captured, formerly belonged to Captain Pierette, who was with Lieut. P. as his pilot. The brig was generously given up by the officers and crew of the Grampus to the right owner.

Was found, on the 4th inst. in the woods of Epan W. Thomas, below Gray's Ferry, a white man, unknown, about 5 feet 9 inches high, dark brown hair, and blue eyes—had on a blue coattee, blue waistcoat, and striped under one, brown pantaloons, white shirt, woollen stockings and shoes, black hat and black handkerchief, two old shirts tied up in a brown cotton handkerchief—were found in his pocket, three one dollar notes and one dollar and seven cents in change.

DEATH OF A RICH BACHELOR.

William Galt died in Richmond, Virginia, on the 26th of March. He emigrated from Scotland in 1775, and commenced trading with a pedlar's pack. At that time he did not own 6 feet of soil, but in 1825, he could ride 15 miles rectilinear on his own ground. A short time before his death he estimated his estate at 750,000 dollars, but others add 250,000 dollars more. He accumulated his immense fortune by taking care of pence first, and then pounds. He is said to have been parsimonious for himself, and liberal towards others.—He lived and died a bachelor.

A destructive fire broke out on Wednesday week, in the Paper Mills of Messrs. J. & T. Gilpin, on the Brandywine. It began about two o'clock, soon after a considerable number of gentlemen had visited the mills, and increased so rapidly as in less than two hours to consume the large old mill, with almost all the stock and machinery it contained. A very powerful engine on the place was immediately used, and the promptest assistance was given by the hose and engine companies, and a large number of active citizens from Wilmington. Owing to this, and the day being wet, the adjoining buildings and the upper Mills, containing the valuable new machinery for making paper on the revolving plan, were saved, but the loss altogether must exceed 20,000 dollars, as neither stock nor building was insured. Extreme precaution has always been taken to prevent fire being used inside the mills, and the doors of all the furnaces open outside, through the wall; the accident therefore is wholly unaccountable, unless it arose from some communication from the chimney to the roof.

TECUMSEH.—A gentleman of high standing in Virginia, states the following, as related to him by the officer who was the subject of it. This officer, in a skirmish with a party of British and Indians, in the late war, was severely wounded and unable to rise. Two Indians rushed towards him to secure his scalp as their prey. One appeared to be a chief warrior, and was clad in a British uniform. The hatchet was uplifted to give the fatal blow. The thought passed his mind that some of the chiefs were *Masons*, and members of travelling Lodges in the British army. He gave a masonic sign. It stayed the arm of the savage warrior. The hatchet fell harmless to the ground—the Indian sprang forward and caught him in his arms—and the endearing title of BROTHER fell from his lips. It was Tecumseh.

The Kentucky Reporter says "The Omnipotent Majority of the last Legislature has been presented by a grand jury in Montgomery county, for violating the constitution. The intelligent people of Montgomery have given many proofs of their disapprobation of the high handed measures of the Legislature.—They submitted patiently to divers encroachments on their rights; they surrendered their money and their property, and forgave their debtors all for the *public good*, as the Empiricks told them; but they are not willing to give up their constitution, and surrender their liberties to *King Legislature*.

One of the Guatimala Commissioners who formerly visited this country for the purpose of obtaining the admission of that republic into the American confederation, on his return, writes thus to his correspondent in Boston:—"Peru at this date must be free, for Bolivar and Guise have beaten the Spaniards in such a manner as not to leave them the most distant hope of subjecting again the Americans. They talk warmly here of opening a channel of communication between both seas, separated till now by an isthmus three and a half leagues, and which could be done with a single sluice, were it not necessary to level entirely the navigation of the river St. Juan, in four points of which the current is too rapid; this being done, large vessels and steam boats will be able to navigate."

A writer in one of our city papers proposes, in order to consolidate public opinion in Pennsylvania, that a convention on Internal Improvements be invited to assemble at Harrisburgh, in July or August next; to consist of delegates appointed at town and county meetings, who shall be charged with deliberation, first, upon the junction by means of canals, of the rivers Alleghany and Susquehanna, and of the Alleghany with Lake Erie; and, secondly, with deliberation upon such other improvements as shall be considered immediately important to the general welfare of the state.

AMERICAN NAVY.—A paragraph in a Washington paper states, that we shall shortly have in commission, or ready for service

Line of Battle-Ships	7
Frigates	10
Corvettes	3
Sloops of war	15 (including the ten additional ones authorized at the last session of Congress, with a corresponding proportion of light vessels.

An officer of the U. S. ship Peacock, writes from Callao, on the 15th December last, that the English Consul General had been shot on his way from Callao to Lima, by a Patriot sentinel. He was passing by the guard at the night, in his carriage, attended by his daughter, and being hailed by the sentinel, immediately got out of his carriage, and jumped upon his servant's horse. The dress of the Consul so much resembled that of a Spanish General, that the sentinel, without waiting for him to speak, immediately shot him. He survived three days.

The intelligence of the improvement in the Liverpool and London markets, brought by the Crisis at New York, had the effect of instantaneously producing an advance in the prices of several of the most important articles in our market. Cotton advanced 4 cents and coffee 2 cents in the pound, and dom. goods seven and a half to ten per cent. on the previous day's prices. Two or three expresses reached here from New York in addition to the mail, and one or two proceeded to the south. All is bustle and activity in the

...ase. The New-York Mercantile Advertiser speaking of the rise, says: "The news from England by the Crisis of the continued advance in the price of cotton, and an improvement in almost every article of merchandise, has produced a corresponding excitement and activity in our market. Some of our merchants will realize handsome fortunes by the advance of cotton in their hands. Expresses were again despatched in several directions to operate in other markets."

SCARCITY OF WATER AT ST. THOMAS.

Capt. Horton, of the brig Emily, arrived at Charleston on the 25th ult. from St. Thomas, reports, that from the extensive injury done to the cisterns and wells, by the late calamitous fire at that place, water was very scarce, and had been selling at eight dollars per hogshead. Lumber was also in great demand at St. Thomas, and the Governor had issued a proclamation forbidding a higher price than $28 per M. being demanded for it.

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada was prorogued by the Lieut. Governor on the 21d ult. by a speech from the throne. A dispute between the two branches of the provincial Parliament, which had lasted fifteen years, concerning the expenditures of the province, was amicably terminated by the adoption of both houses, of a law granting the supplies of the year, which has received the sanction of the Lieut. Governor. Several measures were adopted during the session for making important improvements in the internal communications of the province, and of the neighboring provinces.

The number of deaths in the city of New-York during the year 1824, was 4341—of which 1244 were men; 1204 were boys; 887 were women, and 1006 were girls. The whole number of deaths by consumption was 736; by convulsions, 231; by dropsy, 377; by dysentary, 120; by hives or croup 139; by intemperance, 70; by measles, 100; by Small Pox, 824—by whooping cough, 116; stillborn, 280. Of persons of colour the whole number of deaths was 718.

From the 1st January, 1824, to 1st January, 1825, there were 1759 death in Charleston; of which 256 were by yellow fever, and 191 by consumption.

One hundred and eleven gentlemen received their degrees, on Tuesday morning last, as Doctors of Medicine, from the University of Pennsylvania. The Commencement was held in the Musical Fund Hall, before a large audience of citizens and invited public bodies. The band of the Marine Corps performed during the intervals of the ceremony. After the commencement, the graduates, and many invited guests, partook of an excellent collation in the lower apartment.

On Monday morning last, the annual Commencement of the Medical College, Baltimore, was held in the Lecture Hall of the University of Maryland, in the presence of a most respectable and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. At half past eleven, the graduates to the number of seventy-one, entered the Hall, accompanied by the Medical and other Professors of the University.—After the delivery of a Prayer by the Provost, the Right Reverend Bishop Kemp, the graduates were separately examined on the subjects of various theses, when it was announced that the prize-medal for the best written thesis was awarded to ——— Gassaway, Esq. The diplomas were then severally delivered to the graduates, and the ceremonies of the occasion were closed by an appropriate and feeling address from the Provost.

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

The Savannah papers contain delightful accounts of the reception which the good LAFAYETTE met with in that patriotic city, where he arrived on Saturday, the 19th ult. accompanied by the Governor of the state of South Carolina, his Military Aids, and other distinguished gentlemen. He was received at the landing place by the Mayor, and on reaching the Bluff, was welcomed by Governor TROUP. It has been utterly impossible for us to find room for the many pertinent and touching addresses and answers which have passed between the General and the constituted authorities to the South; but there is something so peculiar and characteristic in the address of Governor TROUP on this occasion, and it is so brief, that we make it an exception. It was in the following words:

"GENERAL: 'Tis little more than ninety years since the founder of this state first set foot upon the bank on which you stand. Now, four hundred thousand people open their arms to receive you. Thanks to a kind Providence, it called you to the standard of Liberty in the hopelessness of our early Revolution—it has preserved you, that, in your latter day, the glory of a great empire might be reflected back upon you, amid the acclamations of millions. The scenes which are to come will be for you, comparatively tranquil and placid—there will be no more of dungeons—no more of frowns of tyrants. Oh Sir! what a consolation for a man who has passed through such seas of troubles, that the millions of baronets, which guard the blessings we enjoy, will stand between you and them. But enough. Welcome, General—Welcome, thrice welcome—to the state of Georgia."

There was a gallant military array on the occasion, in which many appeared in the ranks who had thought never again to wear the soldier's garb. There was a reception by the municipal authority, a great public dinner, an illumination, an address of the French citizens, a levee in the evening, a visit by the officers, an attendance of church on Sunday, a great dinner by the Governor. On Monday the General was to lay the corner stone of the Monuments about to be erected to the memory of Generals GREENE and PULASKI, and to leave Savannah on the same evening at 5 o'clock, not being able, from his engagements, to stay to a splendid ball to take place that evening, in honor of his visit.

It is understood that it is the intention of the General to reach Louisville, Kentucky, early in May. Mr. Clay, it is said, will repair thither to receive the General, and for that purpose, will leave Washington about the close of the present month.

It is well known, says a Charleston paper, that La Fayette, when he came to deliver North America from a foreign yoke, debarked first on our shores, in the vicinity of this city. It is not so well known, but it is a singular coincidence, that General Bolivar, on his way to achieve the liberties of South America in the year 1806, landed first in Charleston, from a vessel from France.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses have agreed to adjourn finally, on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

The Lackawaxen coal and canal bill has passed both Houses, and received the signature of the governor.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, authorizing an immediate loan of 60,000 dollars for three months, and a five per cent. stock loan of 159,000 dollars.

A bill is before the House to prevent the same person holding the office of Alderman or Justice of the Peace and Associate Judge.—When the bill was under consideration, in committee of the whole, Mr. Sutherland, (Speaker) moved an amendment, going to make the office of Register or Recorder incompatible with that of Alderman.

On the second reading of the bill, it was postponed for one we k, which amounts to negativing it, by a vote of 37 to 35.

In the Senate, on Monday week, Mr. W. R. SMITH spoke several hours in support of the articles of impeachment against Judge FRANKLIN. General SMITH is one of the managers appointed by the House to conduct the impeachment. GEO. B. PORTER, Esq. as counsel for the Judge, occupied two or three hours in reply, and would resume his speech again.

In the House, the committee charged with the case of Judge PURVIS recommended articles of impeachment against him.

The canal commissioners' bill was referred to a grand committee, of which Mr. LEHMAN is chairman.

The Raritan and Delaware canal bill has passed both branches of the Legislature.

Green-Room Intelligence.

Mr. Warren's benefit, on Monday evening, yielded him near $1000 clear. We have pleasure in noticing this evidence of the discrimination of our play-going citizens, in rewarding the talents and deservings of a worthy citizen and first rate comedian.

Mr. Cooper performed the new character of Alasco, at the Baltimore theatre, on Wednesday evening, it being the last but one of his engagement there. The Circus in that city, we are advised, is about closing.

The equestrian performances continue to attract very full houses at Boston. No pains are spared by Messrs. Tatnall & Co. Managers, to render the Circus a place of amusement and interest. The new melo-drama of the Cataract of the Ganges, or the Rajah's Daughter, was got up for the first time, on Monday evening, in a superior manner, particularly by the display which was made with superb dresses and splendid scenery.

The Boston Theatre at present commands the talents of Messrs. Barnes, Finn, and Brown, and Mrs. Barnes and Henry. The play of the *Steward*, is spoken of as having been represented with peculiar effect and skilful delineation of character by the company, on a late occasion.

The managers of the Charleston Theatre have in preparation a new Drama, entitled FAUNTLEROY, or, the Fatal Forgery, the principal incidents of which are drawn from actual occurrences in the life of the ill-fated London Banker, whose name it bears.

By the particular request of the citizens of Charleston, Mr. Booth was to have performed the character of *Shylock*, in the "Merchant of Venice," on the 29th ult.

The "billing and cooing" of Mr. Hayne and Miss Foote continue to be the subject of remarks in the London papers. *He* is said to be very attentive to her, and to have purchased a large number of tickets at her benefit; and *she* is stated to be "nothing loth" on account of his attentions. The lessee of the Dublin theatre had offered her 1000 guineas to perform 14 nights in that city.

Mr. Mathews, the comedian, was advertised in the London papers as "at home" in his new entertainment of the Memorandum Book.

Much has been said of the power of imitative harmony, but in this age of philosophical experiment it is about to be put to a decisive test. A London composer intends to set a *tooth ache* to music, and has little doubt of being able to make every hearer recognize the twinges distinctly in his own jaw.

French imagination is wonderfully polific—one hundred and ninety seven new dramas were produced in Paris in 1824.

Mrs. Coutts, of London, the widow of the Banker, gave a Concert on the first night that Madame Catalani appeared after her return to England, which was followed by a supper, the cost of which was estimated at two thousand pounds sterling.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Calus's" poem the "Maniac," has an objection which will exclude it from our columns for an indefinite period, and that is its length. It possesses considerable interest, but we are in possession of so numerous and increasing a collection of original poetry, that in making selections, we must be excused if a preference be given to those in which the greatest interest is combined in the smallest space. We are aware that this rule would be in many cases unwise, and operate to the exclusion of much that is valuable; but in a miscellaneous sheet of this character, an exception may be made, since it possesses several advantages, among which, the opportunity it affords of distributing its room to all our correspondents more equally, and preventing a greater diversity and gratification, for its readers, are certainly not the least.

"What's in a name? aye, sir, what's in a name? since "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet;" but why this disquiet from "not publishing my names correctly?" cannot our correspondent see the "motive of delicacy," and apply it in its proper sense, or is it necessary to explain that the "motive" on which he harps so pathetically and sublimely has reference not to the addressed, but to the addresser, since it was but fair to presume he might have been known to some of his "fair friends," by the mere spelling of a name.

"An ode to the Season," from Ellen, shall appear next week. It is quite an appropriate and pleasing performance, and will rank among her happiest productions.

"Original Conundrums," "Young Genius of the Grove," "The Canary Bird," "W." "Dutanes," "Lucius," "Normand," "Great Nous," "Adelbert," "David," "A Merchant," "Juvenile," and several other communications received this week, will be attended to, as we have leisure.

"Eastern Sketches, No. IV. the Victim Lover," from Minerva, has been handed in. We shall endeavour to make room for his "Tea Party" next week.

A snow storm in April is something unusual, and unlooked for in this part of the country, but it appears that of late no reliance whatever can safely be placed on the changes of the weather. Our foretellers of rain, storm and sunshine, almanack makers, weather-guagers, prognosticaters, &c. are altogether "thrown out," and completely at "fault."—These changes which our climate of late seems in so remarkable a degree to have undergone, affords considerable matter for curious and interesting speculations. The storm which on the 3d inst. brought with it an appearance so cold and forbidding, has not, we believe, been productive of any mischief to the fruit trees, plants, &c. in our vicinity, as was by some apprehended, notwithstanding the weather had for some days during the last month, been so fine as to bring them forward considerably. While on this subject, we cannot forbear expressing the feelings which are created by the pleasing and new scenery with which we are beginning to be surrounded. Spring is a subject, which, perhaps, more than any other, has employed the pen of the "ready writer," and of all writers from the earliest ages to the present day. Certain it is, there are few, if any, better calculated to call forth the powers of the mind, and awaken emotions of pleasure and happiness. The transition from snow-covered fields, leafless and deserted trees, and cold sullen skies, to the bright and glowing scenes which follow in the train of spring, though gradual, is, nevertheless, surprising and delightful. A load seems taken from the spirits, when on a clear calm morning it rises with a new and enlivening emotion—traces the fresh hues with which Nature paints her works; mingles in listening rapture with the various sounds which give life, melody, and cheering animation to all, and, rendered buoyant by the "balmy breeze," plays abroad in the gay warm sunshine, and ascends in gladness, to the bright and beautiful blue sky. The hearts of many are made glad and invigorated with new sensations in partaking of this refined indulgence, which, thanks to a kind providence, is not like most other of the enjoyments of life, confined to a "favoured few," but is spread on so liberal a scale that all, whether rich or poor, may alike "come and partake freely."

The letter published by us this week from the corresponding secretary of the Franklin Institute, on the establishment of a paper devoted exclusively to the purposes and interests of Mechanics and artisans has a strong claim to the attention of that portion of the community. It would appear at first sight remarkable if not astonishing, that a paper of the kind has not long since had an existence, especially in a city decidedly the first in the new world for the extent and importance of its manufactories. Whether it has been considered as unnecessary by this numerous and influential class of citizens, for their interest, or that the existence of so many publications of a more general nature, through which the various items of intelligence and information are daily diffused and brought under their notice with sufficient force and clearness, have been found to answer all the valuable ends, which they may consider essential to their interests, we are at a loss to determine; certain we are, however, that they have never been deficient in the spirit and liberality necessary to ensure the entire success of such a work, since most of the literary institutions and publications of which our city boasts, owe their existence in no small degree to their influence, and the necessity or utility of a distinct publication, need but be made apparent to warrant its establishment on an extensive and permanent basis.

MASTER HUBARD.—There has been no public exhibition, in this city, within our recollection, which for novelty and the display of exceptional natural abilities, that would compare with the singular endowments possessed by Master Hubard, who, at present, receives visitors at the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street. The short space of time which he occupies in the execution of a likeness of any subject, and the perfect representation he gives of nature, seems to be an unaccountable delusion, wholly unwarranted by the course of ordinary events, and forms a most delightful and amazing spectacle, worthy the admiration of both philosophers and statesmen. The various portraits, and scenes from domestic life, of landscapes, and figures of animals, &c. &c. from the cuttings of this inimitable artist, which are tastefully arranged in the large saloon of the Hall, with the full and perfect notes of that grand musical instrument, the *Panaramonicon*, which plays every evening, gives the place a character as a promenade, rendered peculiarly attractive by the numerous parties, consisting of the beautiful and fashionable part of the community, who resort here for the double gratification of hearing one of the finest instruments of music in the country, and possessing themselves with a profile by Master H. As there are many who have not witnessed this wonderful prodigy, we advise them to go speedily as the Gallery will close in a short time.

The following impromptu was written by a comedian, immediately after first seeing Master Hubard:

To Master Hubard, written immediately after my first visit had been paid.

Like mine, young Hubard, is thine art,
Tho' aim'd at different places:
You try the *head*, and I the heart,
And I *cut* jokes, while you cut faces.

Like me, for *countenance* you aim,
And view our plans with rigour:
My wish and yours is just the same,
Both strive—*to cut a figure.*

There's still this difference in the task,
Which through the world we're whiling:
Whilst you make all your friends *look black*,
I strive to set mine smiling.

Public executions are at all times, and in whatever light they may be viewed, repugnant to every generous and exalted feeling of the soul, and incompatible with the dictates of that mild and forbearing system of christianity which we profess so much to admire, whose pure spirit of mercy and forbearance is its pre-eminent perfection, and would, were its sacred precepts as much practised as professed, lead the mind from scenes of blood, at which humanity revolts, and make men shudder at the bare idea of taking away, under any circumstances, that life, of which he who gave has alone the right of disposing. We have frequently pondered, with surprise and regret, on the continuance, in the present enlightened age, of this barbarous relic of other times; but never were more fully impressed with its odious character, than on reading the account of the recent execution of a female in the western part of this state, where the miserable convict, unable from sickness to support herself, was borne by two attendants to the place of execution, through a crowd of spectators, and when arrived at the fatal spot, life was already so nearly extinct, that it was absolutely necessary to pause for its revival, ere the scene of death could be proceeded in. It is said the executioners were affected "even unto tears," at the mournful sight. It was a scene, whatever her crime, and of its nature we are ignorant, enough almost to make the very "stones cry out for shame." For the honour of our country, and of human nature, we hope the time is not far distant, when the authority for such painful exhibitions will be blotted from our statute books, and some other measures devised, for compassing the ends of justice, more consistent with our ideas of humanity, reason and religion.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT,

(Corrected every Thursday for the Saturday's Evening Post.)

Bacon,	- -	lb.	$0	6½ a 10 7
Beans,	- -	bush.	1 00	a 1 3
Beef, Philad. Mess,		bbl.	8 00	a 12 00
Do. rargo & prime,		"	5 00	a 10 00
Butter, lump,	-	lb.	12	a 00
Do. salted, imp.		"	8	a 09
Feathers, Amer.		"	32	a 35
Fish, Mackarel, No. 1,		bbl.	8 00	a 00
Flour, wheat, P. a. f.		"	5 00	a 00
Do. rye,	-	"	2 50	a 00
Do. corn meal,		"	2 25	a 00
Do. do.		hhd.	10 50	a 00
Grain, wheat,		bush.	1 00	a 00
Do. rye,		"	50	a 00
Do. corn, Penn.		"	45	a 00
Do. do. southern,		"	37½	a 00
Do. oats,		"	19	a 20
Do. barley,		"	55	a 60
Do. bran, double,		"	14	a 15
Lard, Penn.		lb.	9	a 10
Pork, J. & P. mess,		bbl.	10 50	a 13 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 2.—Brig Panama, Dening, 23 days, from Medina, Wine.

4.—Brig Vineyard, Chevrier, 15 days, from St. Jago de Cuba, Coffee, &c.

Ship Ashburton, Hamilton, 115 days, from Canton, Teas, &c.

Ship Phoenix, Dixey, 110 days, from Canton, Teas, &c.

Brig Margaret, Bartleson, 11 days from Havana, Coffee.

Sch'r. Three Daughters, Scott, 29 days from Pernambuco, Hides, &c.

Brig Mary Ann, Weaker, 16 days from St. Thomas, sugar.

Schr. Pascal, Harrison, 16 days from Port au Platt, Coffee.

Brig Superior, Shain, from Curracoa Coffee.

CLEARANCES.

2.—Brig Cato, M'Neill, Alvarado.
Lancaster, Donaldson, St. Thomas.

4.—Ship Manchester, Dingley, Liverpool.
Schr. Gen. Washington, Dawson, Alvarado.
Schr. Lively, Backhouse, Laguira.

5.—Ship Tobacco Plant, Reed, Canton.

6.—Brig S. Girard, Craigmeal, Port au Prince.
Brig Comet, Goddard, Kingston, Jamaica.
Brig Columbia, Rogers, Laguira.
Brig Wm. Thomas, Oliver, Spanish Main.
Brig Forest, Neal, Buenos Ayres.

MARRIED,

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Henry White, Mr. ISAIAH PEDON, to Miss MARGARET CLARK.

On Saturday evening the 2d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Potts, Mr. WILLIAM WISDOM, to Miss REBECCA E. LOUGHEAD daughter of Robert L. Lougheed, Esq. all of Philadelphia county.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, J. J. VANDERKEMP, Esq. to Miss ELIZA D. HEPBURN, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 31st ult. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. JOHN ANDREWS of the state of Ohio, to Miss MARY GOUCHER, of Brooke, Philadelphia county.

On Thursday, the 31st ult. at Eckley, near Hollenberg, Pa. by Samuel F. Dawes, Esq. Mr. SAMUEL B. CHAPMAN, to Miss CATHARINE R. daughter of the late George Eddy, of this city.

On Monday evening the 4th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, ROBERT J. WALKER son of the late Judge Walker, of Pittsburg, Pa. to MARY B. BACHE, daughter of Richard Bache, postmaster of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. JOHN VANDYKE, to Miss REBECCA C. JACOBS, daughter of Joseph Jacobs, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Jacob Beadbeer, CHARLES B. AUNER, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH DAVIS, of Moorestown, N.J.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Charles M. Dugan, Mr. JAMES J. PEARSON, to Miss RACHEL THOMAS, daughter of the late Capt. Benjamin Thomas.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. F. D. Shaffer, Mr. HENRICK SIEFERS to Miss JANE CARLILE, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 31st ult. by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Mr. WILLIAM KELLY, to Miss MARY ANN SHAFFER.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, MICHAEL E. LYND, to Miss CLEMENTINE KEYSER, daughter of the Rev. Peter Keyser, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. James P. Wilson, Mr. WILLIAM J. LOVE, to Miss MARY E. daughter of the late Capt. James Campbell, all of this city.

Mourn! maidens mourn, now *love* is bound
By Hymen's lasting chains;
He ne'er again can flutter round
The hearts of your fond swains.
"Ah no!" you cry with one loud voice,
"What you have told us proves
That Hymen has (by their own choice)
Turn'd lovers into LOVES."

DIED,

On Tuesday evening last, Mrs. MARY HILL, in the 42d year of her age.

On the 3d inst. in this city, Mr. A. K. ROBERTSON, of New-York, Student of Divinity, in the 20th year of his age.

On Sunday, the 3d inst. in the 45th year of her age, SARAH M'DOUGH.

On Sunday morning, after a short and severe illness, FANNY, wife of Jacob D Lange.

On the 1st inst. after a lingering illness, aged 52, PRISCILLA KIRK, relict of the late Isaac Kirk, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. GEORGE DAVIS, jun. of a pulmonary consumption.

On Monday, the 4th inst. Miss CATHARINE S. eldest daughter of Peter Kuhn, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, the 5th inst. AMOS STACKHOUSE, aged 68.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia, -	36	38	74
New-York, -	54	32	86
Baltimore, -	14	7	21

THE HUBARD GALLERY OF CUTTINGS

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,

and the PAPYROTOMIA and PANHARMONICON will be removed to the South.

Those who intend to complete their family collection of profiles, are invited to visit THE MASONIC HALL, as early as possible.

Admission 50 cents, which entitles the Visitor to hear the Panharmonicon, see the Papyrotomia, and receive a striking Likeness, cut in 30 seconds by Master Hubard, with common scissors, without Drawing or Machine, or any kind of outline. The Hall is brilliantly lighted with Gas, and forms a delightful evening Promenade.

The Panharmonicon Concerts commence at half past 7 o'clock, in the evening. The Gallery is also open from 11 till 1, and from 3 till 5, and persons wishing for Family Groups, Whole length Figures, Portraits of Favorite Animals, Carriages, or Bronze Likenesses, are particularly recommended to call at those hours. Such visitors may obtain a ticket to return in the evening.

Those visitors who object to sitting for their Likenesses in the evening, owing to the generally crowded state of the Gallery, can, on application to the door-keeper, receive a GRATIS TICKET to return the following day. april 9—tf

Gilt Frame, Mantle and Pier LOOKING GLASSES,

BRASS ANDIRONS & FANCY HARDWARE.

A GENERAL assortment to be had, wholesale and retail, on moderate terms, at

JOSHUA COWPLAND'S New Store,

No. 51, South Second, a few doors below Market Street, Philadelphia.

ALSO,

Mahogany and Stain Frame Glasses,	Plated and Brass Candlesticks,
Toilette Glasses,	Britannia Ware,
Shovel and Tongs,	Ivory and other handled Knives and forks,
Fenders,	Bellows, Hearth brushes,
Tea Trays and Waiters,	Spoons, Lamps, &c. &c.
Plated Castors,	&c.
Bottle Stands,	

With a variety of other articles, which will be sold low for cash. April 9—3t.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WET NURSE, a young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, who can produce an unexceptionable recommendation. Inquire at No. 19 South Eighth street. april 9—2t*

GOOD STORE

82 Race Street.

L. BYERMAN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's, & Misses' Velvet and Leather SHOES, which he will dispose of, at as low prices as they can be procured in this city. Merchants and others, having orders to fill, will find it to their advantage to call and SEE.

AND BOOTS and he will follow

CHEAP.

april 9—3t*

Colburn's Writing Academy

No. 32 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,

Between Chesnut and Sansom streets.

The next quarter will commence on Monday, the 11th inst.

LADIES will be received at half-past 3 o'clock, every day, or every other day in the week, as may best suit their convenience.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN and LADS attend in the evening, from 7 until half past 8. Those wishing to improve in this elegant and useful accomplishment are invited to call and view the improvements of between one and two hundred pupils, who have finished their lessons during the last six months, and a large number who are now taking lessons.

Before Mr. C. established himself in this city, he had been exclusively engaged in this profession for more than five years, in which time he has taught in all the large seaport towns in the middle and eastern states, at most of the Colleges, and other literary institutions in New England, from which he has a large number of recommendations, what may be seen by those who feel interested. Among many others he has from the following gentlemen:

Rev. John T. Kirkland, D. D. L. L. D. President of Harvard University, Mass.

Rev. Willilow Allen, D. D. L. L. D. President of Brunswick college, Maine.

Hon. Jeremiah Smith, L. L. D. New Hampshire.

Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. L. L. D. New York.

References in this city to

JOSHUA L. PINCOTT, Esq.
JAMES SCHOTT, Esq.
THOMAS FLETCHER, Esq. feb 19—tf

Patent Vertical Printing Press.

THE Subscribers have now established a PRINTING OFFICE at No. 2 Hartung's Alley, adjoining Christ Church Yard. Where, with the aid of that labour saving machine the Vertical Press, they can execute work, especially large jobs of press-work, cheaper than any other Establishment in the U. States.

Their Materials are new, and have been selected in New York, and this City, with great care. They will therefore have their work done in the neatest manner, with accuracy and despatch. D. & S. NEALL.

april 2—3t*

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON AND ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 33 Market street, five doors below Second st. north side.

Graduates take Notice.

A SINGLE GIG, of the first order, and finished in a superior style, worth the attention of a practitioner of Medicine, or any person whose business requires a light and convenient vehicle. It will remain subject to sale or barter, for a few weeks, at Mr. R. S. RIDGWAY'S Livery, in Lodge street, between Eighth and Ninth, and Market and Chesnut streets.

april 2—tf

M. LEROUX,

DYER AND SCOURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring, in all its various branches, No. 23 Branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth street, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crape, Straw Bonnets, either in part, or whole pieces, all kinds of Ladies and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch. april 2—tf

Umbrellas and Parasols,

CARPETING AND DRY GOODS,

THE Subscribers are daily receiving fresh and season-able DRY GOODS.

Also, on hand, an assortment of Ingrained, Venetian and Rag CARPETING—and a constant supply of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.

All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, by

J. & M. SHARPLESS,

No. 41 Market street, 3d door below Second.

march 26—3t*

Cheap Paper Hangings and Borders.

A GENERAL assortment, to be had at the manufactory, No. 86 SOUTH FRONT STREET, two doors below Walnut, where all who are desirous of purchasing, of good quality and cheap may find it their interest to call.

JAMES Y. HUMPHREYS.

Experienced persons, whose work may be depended on, are always in attendance, and ready to put up the same. march 26—3m

Bottling Establishment.

THE subscriber returns his sincere acknowledgments to his customers, for the liberal patronage he has received during the past season, and solicits a continuation of the same for the approaching season.

He has now on hand, a large stock of

PORTER, ALE and CIDER.

ALSO—Superior Brown Stout and English Ale.

Orders for shipping promptly attended to, and Groceries of any description taken in payment.

Also, Cider, by the hogshead or barrel.

Bottles, Corks, &c. &c. Apply to

GEORGE EMERICK,

No. 51 North Sixth street, or at his Bottling Establishment, opposite.

march 19—6t*

A CARD.

TO PHILADELPHIA TEACHERS.

THE upper room of the Camden Academy to let for the season. Any teacher wishing to remove his School to a pleasant and agreeable situation in the country, will do well to call and view the premises soon.—The expense of crossing the river will be trifling, as it can be paid quarterly. Apply to

JACOB L. ROWAND, Teacher,

In the lower room.

Camden, (N. J.) March 24, 1825. [26—3t*

SLATES.

THE public are respectfully informed, that J. R. GRIFFITHS has on hand a large quantity of SLATES, of the best quality, for roofing houses, covering hearthstones, &c. Gentlemen who want their buildings slated, or their Parapet walls covered, will please to leave their early orders with

JOHN R. GRIFFITHS,

No. 191 North Sixth street, above Vine.

march 26—4t*

Interpretation of Dr. Ely's Dream.

JUST published and for sale by ISAAC PUGH, S. E. corner of Third and Race streets, An Interpretation of the Rev Doctor Ezra Stiles Ely's Dream; or a few Cursory Remarks upon his "Retrospective Theology, or the opinions of the World of Spirits." Published for the benefit of Dreamers.

I. PUGH HAS FOR SALE,

Miss Hicks' Sermons, price 81 50.

Purdon's Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania, a new and very handsome edition.

School Books and Stationary.

And a large assortment of HANGING PAPER, of his own manufacture, for Rooms, &c. march 26—tf

Cheap Looking Glasses, Andirons, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Business, at the Brick Store, South West corner of Second and Cedar's street, near the New Market, N. L. where he offers for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Japanned Tea Trays and Waiters, Plated Castors, Britannia Metal Tea Ware, Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, Plated and Metal Spoons.

Also, an assortment of Kitchen Utensils, consisting of Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c. together with a general assortment of Edge Tools, Locks, Iron Hinges, Screws, Nails, &c.

feb 26—tf HENRY BOUREAU.

TO LET,

A FRONT ROOM, convenient for an Office. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a genteel private family, at reasonable terms, at No. 132 South Front street. feb 26—3t*

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 72 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, for cash.

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

A YOUNG MAN,

OF active and industrious habits, wishes to obtain a situation as a Salesman, or in a Counting House. He would have no objection to manage a business, or superintend a School in the country, provided he met with encouragement. Satisfactory references can be given. Communications addressed, (post paid,) to X. Y. Z. at this office, will be attended to. april 9—3t*

TO SAW GRINDERS.

THREE steady workmen may meet with constant employment, and good wages, by applying to Asaph Nicholls, Sawmaker, Hanaman Village, Abington township, Montgomery county, Pa. Abington is populated with the manufactory of Saws, &c. will meet with good encouragement.

N. B. A few apprentices will be taken in the above business—that is, young men, not exceeding sixteen years of age, would be preferred, who would meet with good encouragement. mp 16—3t

PLASTER PARIS, STAVES,

GRAIN, SALT, &c.

For Sale at Christian-street Wharf.

FARMERS can be supplied with ground and other Plaster Paris, for which Wood, Corn, Oats, or Flaxseed, will be taken in payment.

Plaster Paris ground for Calcining.

Ground Horse Feed of every description.

Ground Flaxseed for Druggists.

Coarse Salt, a few Thousand Bushels, of a particularly good quality for ship timber. Ap

march 26—3t CHARLES WHARTON, Jun.

HICKS' SERMONS.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

Joseph & Edward Parker,

No. 178 MARKET STREET,

A SERIES of Extemporaneous Discourses, delivered in the several Meetings of the Society of Friends, in Philadelphia, Germantown, Abington, Byberry, Newtown, Middletown, Paris, and Vienna, by ELIAS HICKS —taken in short hand, by *M. T. C. Gould.*

march 12—tf

The Grand Pectoral Syrup.

FOR the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthmas and Consumption of the Lungs. The public are respectfully informed, that this Syrup has obtained a character, which needs no puffing to establish. It has been used with signal benefit by great numbers, as well in this City, as in Boston, New-York, and other places, certificates of which might easily be adduced. Many respectable Physicians have approved and recommended it, as a very valuable and safe Medicine. It has been known to cure over many other remedies had failed. Many in my neighborhood can testify that it is not only useful in the various complaints of the breast, but also in bowel complaints, and Agues. It may be taken with all kinds of aliment except milk. The quantity to be used is as follows: to a full grown person, a large wine glass full three times a day, and so in proportion to the age: for children directions will be given when called for. At this season it is calculated to be of very general benefit. The public are requested to make trial of the Pectoral Syrup, which, it is confidently believed, will be found to answer the representations fully. They will please to furnish themselves with pint or quart bottles, according to the quantity wanted. Prepared and sold only by me.

RACHAEL ROURK.

Crown street, between Race and Vine, 4 doors from Dr. Brodhead's Church.

The proprietor of the above mentioned Syrup, having desired me to recommend it, I am free to say, that, from the known virtues of its component articles, and especially from the frequent use of it to my family, I can recommend it to be an efficacious and safe pectoral.

Dr. EDWIN ATLEE.

Philadelphia, 3d mo 8th, 1825.

Testimonials, of very superior quality, can be had at the same place, on very moderate terms, which has been productive of very speedy cures, as many in the city have had fair proof, and will give the Medicine a good character. march 12—tf

Franklin Park Boarding School,

SITUATED at Ancocas, New Jersey, continues open for the reception of Boys, to which are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, and various branches of Mathematical and Physical Sciences.

The price for Boarding, Lodging, and Tuition, will be one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Washing, 30 cents per dozen. Reading books will be furnished free of expense; other Books and Stationary will be charged at the customary prices.

The subscriber is now resident at his eligible situation in Bristol, and he will be prepared to receive Scholars at the time above mentioned.

DAVID LUKENS.

N. B. For boys under ten years of age, there will be no separate charge for washing.

REFERENCES.—John Grammer, Burlington, N. J.; Dr Moore, No. 63 South Seventh street; and Kimber & Sharpless, No. 61 Market street, Philadelphia.

Ancocas, 24 mo. 1825. [24 mo. 5—4t*

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the teeth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and decayed teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the tooth when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce street. may 19—tf

WILLIAM M. URQUHART,

BLOCK and PUMP MAKER,

Second door above the Drawbridge wharf, in Water st.

WILLIAM M. URQUHART has commenced business at the above place, and respectfully requests of his friends and the public generally, a portion of that patronage which it shall be his study to merit in the various branches.

N. B. Orders, in any line connected with his profession, will be promptly attended to. jan 15—tf

Bristol Boarding School for Boys

WILL be opened about the middle of Fourth month next, in which will be taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, and various branches of Mathematical and Physical Sciences.

The price for Boarding, Lodging, and Tuition, will be one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Washing, 30 cents per dozen. Reading books will be furnished free of expense; other Books and Stationary will be charged at the customary prices.

The subscriber is now resident at his eligible situation in Bristol, and he will be prepared to receive Scholars at the time above-mentioned.

DAVID LUKENS.

N. B. For boys under ten years of age, there will be no separate charge for washing.

REFERENCES.—John Grammer, Burlington

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ILLUSTRATIONS—No. 1.
A HIGH TEMPER.

For temper high, I know of none,
That can compare with Sally Stun;
And therefore she will do to show,
The cause of many a woman's woe;
She's one who never can be still,
When disappointment checks her will;
But if she runs against a chair,
And hurts herself—no matter where—
Alack for the poor chair, it gets
The full o'erflowings of her fits;
Slam! bang! she hurls it on the floor,
Or breaks its legs against the door;
"Ha! how does that feel?" loud she cries,
While victory sparkles in her eyes:
See! there she goes to crack a nut,
The breaker high in air was put,
Her potent arm uplifted, bends,
The hammer on the nut descends,
The nut flies sideways! "O! my hand!"
"I vow there ay'nt in all the land,
Such an old hammer, there, take that!
You nasty, dirty, iron brat!"
She throws it up against the wall,
And then sets down to laugh or bawl;
In such like acts can there be merit?
O! yes, say some it shows a spirit!
The spirit of old nick, and so
It would be well were it brought low.
TIMOTHY.

To a LITTLE, *but very handsome Lady.*

Where any thing abounds we find,
That nobody will have it;
But when there's little of the kind,
Then all the people crave it.

If wives are evils as 'tis known,
And frequently confess'd,
The man who's wise will surely own,
A LITTLE one is best.

The god of love's a LITTLE wight,
But beautiful as thought,
Thou too art LITTLE—fair as light,
And every thing—in short.

O happy fair! I think thee so,
For mark the poet's song;
"Man wants but LITTLE here below,
"Nor wants that LITTLE long."

Messrs. Editors—You will oblige a subscriber by inserting this enigma for solution.

It was living on earth ere creation began,
Yet was not made by God, but created by man.
It is seen through the vista of years that are fled;
It is seen by the blind; it is felt by the dead.
It is seen through the vista of ages to come;
It is heard by the deaf; and is spoke by the dumb.
It was once made of wood, that for ages had lain,
Deep, fathoms unnumbered, beneath the wide main.
It is heard in wild shrieks from the depth of the sea,
Where it never yet was; where it never will be.
When the moon rides her course, in her chariot of light,
It comes down with her beams to enliven the night.
It is one moment red, in the next moment green;
In the same it is black; in the next 'tis unseen.
From the centre of earth, it will fly to its station;
In the wink of an eye, on the verge of creation.
In the deepest dark night, when no light meets the eye,
It is seen as it courses the region on high.
By the poor, 'tis not sought, for to them, it brings pain;
And the miser who gains it, will mourn at his gain.
Appealing to Hope for the truth that I plight,
You are sure to guess wrong, if you chance to guess right.

A PUZZLE.

Two thirds of three fourths of one third of a dozen
Of good Easter eggs I took to my cousin,
The third and half third I instantly gave
To Peter, my brother, to put by and save.
If you can discover the remainder that's left,
For your trouble I'll give them unto yourself.
PHILIP.

To the ingenious Correspondents of the Saturday Evening Post.

A and B purchase 800 acres of land, in partnership, and each of them paid $600 00, and when they came to divide it, it was judged that the part A was to have, was worth 75 cents per acre more than the part B was to have. Now the number of acres that each was to have is required. J.

Answers to the Conundrums contained in our last.

1. The *bark* is worth more than the *trunk*.
2. Both are at a *stand*.
3. *Ma-lady—malady*.
4. Both are always *welcome*.

H.

Honey Moon.—It was the custom of the higher orders of the Teutones, an ancient people who inhabited the northern parts of Germany, to drink mead or methegelin, a beverage made with honey, for thirty days after every wedding. From this custom comes the expression "to spend the honey moon." Attila, King of Hungary, drank so freely of this liquor on his wedding day, that he was found suffocated at night; and with him expired the empire of the Huns.

Henry IV. having bestowed the *Cordon bleu* on a nobleman, at the solicitation of the Duke de Nevers, when the collar was put on, the nobleman made the customary speech: "Sire, I am not worthy." "I knew it well," said the King; "but I give you the order to please my cousin de Nevers."

A Remedy for Grief.—The Marshal de Mouchy maintained, that the flesh of pigeons possessed a consoling virtue. Whenever this nobleman lost a friend or a relation, he said to his cook, "Let me have roast pigeons for dinner to-day.—I have always remarked (he added) that after having eat two pigeons, I rose from table much less sorrowful."

The Duke of Marlborough being indisposed, was pressed by the Duchess to take some medicine; she, with her usual warmth, added, "I'll be hanged if it do not prove serviceable." Dr. Garth, being present, said, "Do take it then, my lord, for it must be of service one way or the other."

President Washington was the most punctual man in his observances ever known to the writer. He delivered his communications to Congress, at the opening of each session, in person. He always appointed the hour of twelve at noon, for this purpose; and he never failed to enter the Hall of Congress while the State house clock was striking that hour. His invitations to dinner were always given for four o'clock, P. M. He allowed five minutes for the variation of time pieces; and he waited no longer for any one. Certain lagging members of Congress sometimes came in when dinner was nearly half over. The writer has heard the President say to them, with a smile, "Gentlemen, we are too punctual for you; I have a cook who never asks whether the company has come, but always whether the hour has come."

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.

We have heard hundreds of complaints from our subscribers, respecting their troublesome neighbors; but have never been able to hit upon a plan to remove the cause of the evil—which is nothing more nor less in nine cases out of ten, than the sin of covetousness. There are thousands of persons possessed of houses and lands and much goods, who are so poor in spirit, that they depend on their neighbors, who are in moderate circumstances, to furnish them with newspapers. We have even had some of our subscribers discontinue their papers for a time, because they could not obtain them until a dozen neighbors had read them; and in many cases the subscribers suffered a total loss. A subscriber who has been much harrassed and vexed by newspaper borrowers has sent us the following note, which shows that he is resolved to afford his neighbors still greater accommodations.

MR. PRINTER,—Please send me until further orders, six papers weekly, so that I may be able to serve five of my *rich* neighbors at once, and have one paper for myself and family. A FRIEND TO THE PRINTER.

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 5—tf

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE
CITY FEATHER STORE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMENS' FEATHERS, of every description, (wholesale & retail) which for beauty, durability, and excellence of material are equal to any in the city.

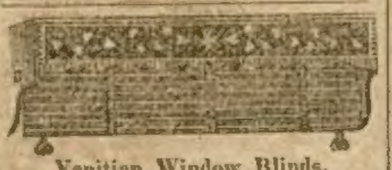
Ladies' Fancy Feathers—Plumes of different shades, Birds of Paradise, Marabou, Ostrich, Vulture. Military Feathers—Ostrich, Vulture, Chicken.

With all kinds of Military Trimmings. Will be sold at very reduced prices.

Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch, by

WM. G. CREASE,

No. 41, South East corner of Third and Chesnut sts.
N. B. Feathers Cleaned, Dyed, and Repaired, at the shortest notice. feb 19—6m



Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
march 5—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine sts.

THE WEST CHESTER STAGE,

CONTINUES to leave JOSEPH TAYLOR'S, sign of the Cross Keys, North Fourth street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at seven o'clock in the morning, for West Chester. Returning, leaves West Chester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven in the morning. All baggage at the owner's risk.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

N. B.—Joseph Taylor returns his thanks to his friends for their past support, and hopes, by strict attention to their accommodation, to merit a continuance of their patronage, he being a central situation for business.
feb 5—3m JOSEPH TAYLOR.

FASHIONABLE
CITY HAT STORE,

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of material, are equal to any in the city —— *BEAVERS, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS* (at $3.50) daily receiving from the manufactory.

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,

61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.
N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order. jan 22—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. ROWELL, late Discoverer of the well-known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 76 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

Gum Elastic Over-Shoes,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by

BREED & MUDGE,
No. 248 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth and between Jeffries' and Brooks' Hotels.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, warranted of the best workmanship and materials. feb 26—tf

P. VAN PELT, DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to perform all operations connected with his profession, at his old establishment (it having been reported that he had removed) No. 149 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Bank of the United States. He makes no claim to *superior knowledge or excellence*, neither is he in possession of *enchanted instruments*, which operate without the *least pain*—nor of wonderful specifics, that *instantly cure the most violent tooth ache*—but he promises most faithfully his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

P. VAN PELT has always a supply of his Antiscorbutic Dentifrice, and the usual remedies for mitigating violent tooth ache, which will be applied gratuitously. dec 11—6m*

TO MANUFACTURERS.
MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expence or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Pliny Earle.—They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET and SHEET CARDS, on which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep Whittemore's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both Cotton and Wool, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 149, Market Street, Philadelphia.

G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 25—ly

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationary Store, No. 113 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationary—together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, or 171 Market street Feb. 26—tf.

B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 12 North Second Street, Fine Pearl, Fine Gold and Plain JEWELRY; Silver Spoons; Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Britannia Ware; an extensive assortment of Coral of all sizes; fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold low, wholesale or retail.

*** Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. oct. 18—tf

JONATHAN FELL,

No. 52, South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of a superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:

MUSTARD, in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No. 1.
Ground and Rare GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE and Ground Black
PEPPER.

N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles, by applying as above. jan. 1—6m

SACKING BOTTOMS.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of Sacking Bottoms, of his own manufacture, at No. 6 Monmouth Court, leading out of Jones' Alley, which runs from Second to Front, above Market street, where store-keepers, cabinet-makers, and others, may be supplied on reasonable terms for cash.

feb 19—12t J. SAMSON.

NEW MARKET
BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Flock, Cotton, Cattail and Wool, Bedsteads and Windsor Chairs, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as to point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. jan. 8—1y

BOARDING.

MARY STAP, who formerly kept the tavern sign of the Black Bear, North Third street, has opened a Boarding House, at No. 11 Branch, between Race and Vine, and Third and Fourth streets, where a few gentlemen can be very agreeably accommodated.
march 12—7t*

EVANS' PREMIUM
SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

THE attention of Farmers is requested to this Plough. To it was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It possesses the advantage of sharpening the shere by its operation on the soil, and consequently saves nearly half the expense, exclusive of time lost at the Smith's in getting the irons sharpened. It requires the least possible draught, and turns a sward nicely. Though warranted, and if they do not please, can be returned, and the money will be refunded. Cultivators, Corn-shellers, Harrows, Mills for breaking Corn in the Cob, Plaster Mills, &c. for sale at No. 361 Market street, from River Schuylkill, between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth streets.
feb 19—tf CADW. & O. EVANS.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative ever* known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale has been a deliberation from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince: he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall warrant the unparalleled virtues of its superior efficacy in the diseases for which it is recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "S. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 15, 1825.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1825.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1824.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Husnl, Druggist.
Petersburgh, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
New Orleans—William M'Kean.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—first retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine bears my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 11 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1825. [3—tf

Conveyancing & Land Agency Office
No. 103 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Nearly opposite the Merchants' Coffee House.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Conveyancing and Land Office, from No. 74 South Second street, to the above place, where he will continue to attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, in the City and Country, by private or public sale. Conveyances and writings of all kinds, prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch. A Register of houses, lots, farms, ground rents, &c. for sale, is kept, which those disposed to purchase may at all times inspect. City property, and ground rents, are entered without charge. Country property, entered and advertised in three daily papers if wanted, at a reasonable rate. Money procured and loaned on mortgage

P. I. WILTBOIN, Conveyancer
jan 29—tf

PRINTING MATERIALS.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 62 Market street, Philadelphia, have for sale a variety of Printing Materials, which they will dispose of cheap, viz:—

1 font Seven-line Pica, (ornamented,) well calculated for jobs.
1 font Great Primer, large or small quantity, nearly new.
1 font Brevier, 600 wt. half worn, the whole or a part, as may be required.
1 small font Minion, and other materials, well calculated for a country newspaper. jan 29—tf

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, &c.

FOR the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, nor more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine or are able and willing to believe.—The bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as about five to one. Inasmuch then as this fatal disease bids defiance to the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it, a ready prospect of relief, in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable INDIAN SPECIFIC.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effect, and it is said by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of the disease, and, preventing its progress to an incurable state; and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption or the consumptive period of life, ought carefully to be attended to."

This Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the shortness of the chest and the lungs which constitute this disease, particularly and its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may safely be given to infants, for which it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, rattling, whooping cough, &c. and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages. It is offered for sale by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North West Corner of Market and Second streets, Dr. JOSEPH STOUSE, Corner of Coats' and Second streets, PETER WILLIAMSON, Corner of Almond and Second streets, THOMAS CAVE, 324 Market street, &c. and S. C. GRAHAM & D. SCHAFFER, No. 248 South Second street. Jan. 22—tf

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

Anderson's Cough Drops
AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Madison, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the lungs leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often, if used in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure, if high fever or inflammation does not exist. To accomodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "Prepared by J. Mellen," stamped on them, and J. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Moses Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Swann, notwithstanding some person has taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. F. Smith, offered by S. Potter & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to profit by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by J. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States, the following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by J. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs. ELISHA DAVIS.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1823, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of, being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week, only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1823.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy. In praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

ALSO,

DR. I. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, South West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 307 Market street; SMITH & PEARSOLL, No. 119 Market street; EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 219 Market street; JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second street; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 324 Market street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington and most of the Druggists in the United States.

may 1—1y

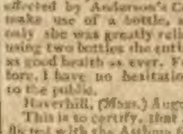
LAND AGENT,
Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7 N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Instalment's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N. B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.
feb. 26—tf CHARLES W. LISLE.

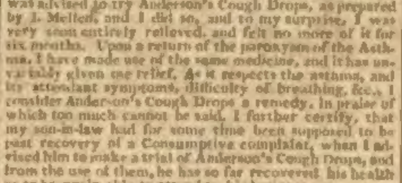


J. B. WOOD,

No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,

Near the Drawbridge,
Philadelphia,

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Fans, and Painting Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting fleces may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 19—tf



SARAH DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Original Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, instead of one else makes; and hope that their attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street,

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. feb. 12—tf

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION compound entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with Cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 74 NORTH SIXTH STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 Cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

☞ A variety of other medicines to be had at the above place. jan. 8—tf

JOHN BROWN—a Tale.

John Brown he was a working man,
And hard he toil'd all day;
Scarce could he get of beef a can,
Scarce ling was his pay.

But John was young—he took a wife;
He thought 'twould better do
To have a constant friend through life,
To buffet this world through.

John loved his wife, and she loved him,
And both industrious were,
But yet John's purse was very thin,
Which added to his care.

Quoth John, with visage lengthen'd out
"A child soon here will be,
But how supporting it will come about,
Is now unknown to me.

With thoughts like these he hung his head,
And o'er them pondes'd often,
'Till he dream'd one night, as he lay in bed,
That Lottery's lore could soften.

John thought 'twas strange, and so do I,
But he told his wife the news,
And Susan thought he'd better try,
Tho' they should even lose.

With full intent, next morning he,
As soon as he was dress'd,
Trudg'd off in search of the Lottery,
That thus disturb'd his rest.

Numbers he saw, with paintings fine,
But John he still trudg'd past;
He drew'd at once except CONINE,
And him he found at last.

"Now, sir," quoth John, "give me a share!"
And John he acted wise—
That very share to end John's care,
Turn'd up for him a prize.

Now John he got a little store,
And soon with goods he fill'd it,
And, being prudent, soon made more,
For so the fates had will'd it.

Now John has many sons in health,
With educations fine;
And when he's ask'd who gave him wealth,
He smiling says, "CONINE!"

Now, why not follow honest John's plan, and try, even if you should lose? But just look at the scheme.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
16th Class—New Series.
SCHEME.

	Prize of		
1	Prize of	$50,000	
1	do.	20,000	
1	do.	10,000	
2	do.	5,000	
1	do.	4,730	
20	do.	1,000	
30	do.	500	
52	do.	100	
156	do.	50	
1248	do.	20	
10608	do.	10	
Whole Tickets	$9 00	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4 50	Eighths	1 12½

THEREFORE QUICKLY APPLY AT

CONINE'S
TRULY LUCKY OFFICE,
No. 3 SOUTH THIRD ST.

march 19—tf

Cohen's Lottery and Exchange Office,
No. 38 South Third street.

AT COHEN'S Office, in the State Lottery, last drawn in Baltimore, the Grand Capital of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, besides $10,000, $10,000, $5,000, &c. were sold, and where more Capital prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

At COHEN'S OFFICE, No. 38 South Third street, may now be had, tickets in the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTEENTH CLASS—New Series, which will be Drawn on the 11th of May, and be completed in one drawing.

Sixty Numbers—Eight Ballots to be Drawn.
SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1		20,000	is	20,000
1		10,000	is	10,000
2		5,000	is	10,000
1		4,720	is	4,720
20		1,000	is	20,000
30		500	is	15,000
52		100	is	5,200
156		50	is	7,800
1,248		20	is	24,960
10,608		10	is	106,080
12,120 Prizes.		34,220		$273,760
22,100 Blanks.		Tickets.		

Whole Tickets, $9 00—Halves, $4 50—Quarters, $2 25—Eighths, $1 12.

*** Orders from any part of the Union, enclosing cash, or prize tickets, in any of the Lotteries of Baltimore, New York, New Jersey, or Virginia, will be punctually attended to, if addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
march 26—tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 206 NORTH THIRD STREET.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper Warehouse,

1000 Reams Wrapping Paper,
500 " Printing do.
300 " No. 1, Cap Writing Paper,
200 " No. 2, do. do. do.
100 " No. 3, do. do. do.
300 gross Bonnet Boards.

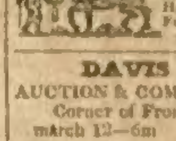
Together with a general assortment of Paper of different kinds.

*** The highest price paid for any quantity of RAGS. march 19—tf

SARAH GREEN,

INFORMS the public, that being skilled in the Healing Art, she offers her services to all those who may be afflicted with the following, viz:—Piles, Fistulas, Inflammations and Swellings of all kinds, the Dysentery, Wounds and Mortification, the Bite of a Mad Dog (if application be made immediately,) Coughs, Dizziness in the head, &c. Apply at No. 41 Lombard street, a few doors above Second. march 19—3m*

FOR SALE,



A good Family Mare, warranted sound, and to go in harness; good under the saddle. Also, a Chair and Harness, for sale at No. 440 North Front street. march 19—tf

DAVIS & HANSON,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Front and Market streets,
march 12—6m PITTSBURGH.

Just Published, and for Sale,

At the S. W. corner of Third and Tammany sts.

PHILADELPHIA,

MEMOIRS of DAVID FERRIS, an approved Minister of the Society of Friends, late of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware. Revised and corrected from the original copy in manuscript. Price 37 1-2 cents—half bound. march 19—4t*

Bedding Warehouse,
No. 128 North Third street,

A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HIMELWRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattresses of the best quality, best Geese Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Window Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Sea-faring Men, and persons about to commence House-keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner. Mattresses and Cushions for Churches, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

*** Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cured, so as never to create moth, or have any offensive smell, will please call at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States, executed with alacrity and despatch. jan 22—tf

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, House-keepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description. Also, Wet Nurses, To Bind, White and Coloured Boys and Girls of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support. Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility in *supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 26—tf

HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,

Back of No 3 South Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. &c. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Meats Rivers, Cove, and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. may 12—tf

H. C. YATES'
UNION CANAL LOTTERY OFFICE,
No. 127 CHESNUT STREET.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Sixteenth Class, will be drawn on the 11th May, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty Numbers—Eight Ballots to be drawn. Whole